Foreign Broadcast Information Service 50 ANNIVERSARY 1941 - 1991

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-91-167
Wednesday
28 August 1991

Daily Report
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FBIS-EAS-91-167 *28 August 1991*

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Further on SNC Meeting

Sihanouk Concerned Over U.S. Position

BK2608053091 Hong Kong AFP in English 0503 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pattaya, Thailand, Aug 26 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the head of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), said here Monday that his chief concern in Cambodia's peace process was that the United States might block a possible compromise settlement among rival factions of the Southeast Asian nation.

"We are capable of achieving a consensus, but the difficulty will be to get the approval of our American friends," he said.

The 68-year-old prince was talking to reporters shortly before a crucial three-day meeting of the SNC to discuss a United Nations peace plan on Cambodia. The SNC is an interim body formed with representatives of the factions, Phnom Penh's Vietnam-allied Government and a guerrilla alliance dominated by the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge.

The United States has said it would accept only limited modifications to the U.N. blueprint.

Phnom Penh and the Khmer Rouge, a radical Marxist group driven from power in Cambodia following a Vietnamese invasion almost 13 years ago, have strongly disagreed over clauses in the plan on military arrangements and the role of the U.N. during a transitional period.

But recently there have been signs that a possible compromise might emerge, particularly on at least partial demobilisation of the contending Armies.

Prince Sihanouk said he believed the factions could work out "counter-proposals" to the U.N. blueprint, drafted by Security Council permanent members—the United States, China, Soviet Union, France and Britain—both on military issues and the future role of the world organisation in Cambodia.

Both, Prince Sihanouk said, "are more flexible ... because their (respective) allies, China and Vietnam, have come to a mutual understanding and rapprochement."

"The Khmer Rouge and (Phnom Penh Prime Minister) Hun Sen are like the Chinese and the Vietnamese. They are more or less O.K. now," he said.

But, he continued, "The United States and Britain might say they don't appreciate our counterproposals."

The "Perm-five" are holding meetings on Cambodia, also in this Thai beach resort, on Thursday and Friday.

Warns Against 'Split'

BK2808052491 Hong Kong AFP in English 0452 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, Aug 28 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of Cambodia's National Supreme Council (SNC), Wednesday forecast resistance from the United States to compromise arrangements by Cambodia's warring factions towards peace in their beleaguered country.

But, remarking that China, France and the Soviet Union were supportive of the compromises he told reporters that the United Nations five permanent members "cannot afford to have a split."

"And there would be a split if the United States and Britain remain uncompromising with the Cambodians," the former Cambodian monarch said.

Security Council permanent members—the United States, China, France, Britain and the Soviet Union—are the authors of a U.N. plan to end Cambodia's 13-year-old war pitting Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed government against a tripartite guerrilla coalition dominated by the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge.

But in meetings in this Thai beach resort which began Monday, the SNC, an interim governing body formed with representatives from the factions, reached landmark compromises on a broad demobilisation of their forces and powersharing during the transition period. But the compromises introduce major changes to the U.N. blueprint.

"I don't expect (the United States) to say, 'Ok, your work (on the peace plan) is very good'," Prince Sihanouk said as he was preparing to attend another SNC session during which other amendments to the U.N. proposals were to be discussed.

The amendments have been put forward by Phnom Penh's Prime Minister Hun Sen, who also said he was "worried" about the U.S. position.

In a reference to Washington statements that the United States could only accept minor changes to the U.N. plan, Prince Sihanouk said "There are hardliners and liberals" on Cambodia among Security Council permanent members.

He identified as "liberals" China, France and the Soviet Union who "will follow the Cambodians" in their peace intiatives, he said.

Representatives of Security Council permanent members are to begin two-day meetings here on (?thursday) to discuss Cambodia's peace process with the 12-member SNC.

Whereas the U.N. plan has called for total demobilisation of the rival Cambodian forces the factions agreed on a French-brokered proposal to cut their troops by 70 percent.

They also decided to give Prince Sihanouk—not the U.N. reprsentative, as in the blueprint—final say in case the SNC proved unable to reach decisions, which are normally unanimous.

Hard bargaining was expected during SNC sessions on Wednesday and Thursday over Phnom Penh-proposed amendments, which include other fundamental changes to the U.N. plan, among them on the electoral system.

Appointed as Arbiter

BK2808004191 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Aug 91 pp 1,3

[Text] The Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC] yesterday resolved the thorny issue of its relationship with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) by agreeing to let their President Prince Norodom Sihanouk be the arbiter on issues where they cannot reach consensus.

Although the four Cambodian factions managed to agree on the question of a 70 percent demobilisation earlier in the day and the relationship between the SNC and UNTAC, they continued to grapple over Phnom Penh's proposed amendments to the draft peace agreement of the permanent five members of the United Nations Security Council.

Issues which remain unresolved, and which are expected to be tackled over the next two days, include Phnom Penh's proposals regarding the election system, parties eligible for elections and human rights guarantees.

The issue of whether the UNTAC has the authority to make the final decision when the SNC is unable to obtain a consensus on issues involves a question of sovereignty on which Phnom Penh had previously taken a strong stand.

Phnom Penh had been opposed to the SNC submitting to arbitration by non-Cambodians and proposed that if the SNC could not reach consensus on issues, then a two-thirds majority rule should be used. But the resistance disagreed with the two-thirds vote.

In a communique issued yesterday evening, however, Prince Sihanouk was given the authority of final arbiter after he conducts further consultations with SNC members and the UNTAC.

"The SNC will offer advice to UNTAC, which will comply with this advice provided there is a consensus among the members of the SNC and provided this advice is consistent with the objectives of the present agreement.

"The (United Nations) secretary general's special representative will determine whether such advice is consistent with this agreement.

"If there is no consensus on any given matter among the members of the SNC, then Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of the SNC, should take every effort to reach a consensus on such a matter," the communique stated.

In case it is still unattainable, Prince Sihanouk "shall be entitled to make the final decision, taking into account views expressed in the SNC.

"This mechanism will be used to resolve all issues relating to the implementation of this agreement which may arise between the secretary general's representative and the SNC," the communique said.

"It will be up to me but after listening carefully to the wishes expressed by the members of the SNC, with consultations with the UN secretary general's special representative.

"It was not mentioned but it is understood, I have made it very clear that under the SNC, the members themselves accept that I consult with the special representative, before making a final decision of breaking the impasse. It will be up to me to say the final word, but I will be very careful," he said.

Asked if there would be any problems in agreeing to let Prince Sihanouk make the final decision, Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen said:

"I don't think that the prince will make a decision that will be contrary to the view of the SNC members," he said.

"We have also stressed that his decision should be consistent with the objectives of the agreement.

"I think it will help the prince make the right decision. The prince will make the final decison by taking into account what is expressed by the SNC."

The SNC yesterday managed to agree on a number of minor proposed amendments but were left with several problematic and core issues that would affect the shape and composition of the new Cambodian government.

A sensitive inssue which remains unsettled concerns requirements under the UN peace plan for "special measures to ensure protection of human rights and the non-return of policies and practices of the past."

But Phnom Penh wants the draft agreement to be changed to ensure that "concrete" measures ensure the protection of human rights and to prevent the recurrence of the universally condemned policies and practices of the past."

"It is an attack against the Khmer Rouge, so it is not solved," Prince Sihanouk said.

Concerning elections, the draft agreement states that "elections, referred to in Article 12, will be held in Cambodia on a nationwide basis in accordance with a proportional representatioon on the basis of a list of candidates put forward by political parties."

Prince Sihanouk said Mr Hun Sen wants elections to be held on a nationwide basis but adopting the single ballot constituency or a majority basis.

The peace agreement also states that all political parties may be formed by any group of a fixed number of registered voters.

But Hun Sen wants only political parties represented in the SNC which have declared their opposition to the universally condemned policies and practices of the recent past to take part in the elections.

Prince Sihanouk explained that Phnom Penh's proposal would mean the Khmer Rouge will be excluded, leaving only Hun Sen's party, and those of Mr Son Sann, and Prince Ranariddh. He said he himself and the other parties should rather adopt the formula of the Perm Five.

The Perm Five also states that "the transitional period shall commence with the entry into force of this agreement and terminate with the constitutional assembly through free and fair elections organised and certified by the UN. [no close quote as published]

Prince Sihanouk said Mr Hun Sen wanted the word "certified" to be wiped out but Mr Rafeeudin Ahmed refused pointing to a document earlier agreed upon by Phnom Penh on the issue.

Asked if these amendments would be effective in line with Perm Five policy, Prince Sihanouk said "we are tackling fundamental issues and we will be able to overcome our internal difficulties within the SNC."

Concerning the five key ministries which are to be placed under the UNTAC, in accordance with the Perm Five plan, Prince Sihanouk said it is understood that the key ministries will remain in the hands of Mr Hun Sen but he accepted that the UNTAC would control them without taking them away from the government.

PRC, SRV Pledge To Promote Peace

BK2408062891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0607 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Bangkok Aug 24 (AFP)—China and Vietnam pledged here Saturday to promote efforts by Cambodia's warring factions to restore peace to the Southeast Asian country, a Chinese official said.

The pledge came in a meeting between Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin and his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Dy Nien, a Chinese spokesman said.

Xu and Nien, who earlier this month held talks in Beijing on normalising Sino-Vietnamese relations and on Cambodia, met at the Chinese Embassy for consultations ahead of next week's peace talks in the Thai seaside resort of Phatthaya.

China is the main backer of a Khmer rouge-dominated guerrilla coalition, which has been fighting for more than 12 years to topple the government installed in Phnom Penh by Hanoi's invading forces.

"Both sides agree to promote efforts by the Cambodian factions to make progress," a Chinese diplomat said when briefing reporters on the 90-minute meeting between Xu and Nien.

The diplomat, Cambodia specialist Fu Xuezhang, said Xu and Nien were to be guests later Saturday at a dinner hosted for their two delegations by Thai Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin.

Xu and Nien will probably hold further talks here after meetings August 26-28 of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC) and the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council—the United States, China, the Soviet Union, France and Britain, Fu said.

Saturday's meeting came amid a flurry of last-minute consultations ahead of the SNC talks, which are to focus on clauses of a U.N. peace plan on the U.N. role in Cambodia and on military arrangements there up to elections.

Nien was to confer here Sunday with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon, who will represent Washington at meetings of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, diplomats said.

Solomon, who discussed the peace process Friday with SNC Chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is expected to hold talks Sunday with Xu, they said.

The SNC, a transitional authority to guide Cambodia to peace, comprises representatives of all four warring factions.

Phnom Penh has opposed clauses of the U.N. blueprint on disbanding Cambodia's rival armed forces and placing key ministries under U.N. control during the interim period pending elections.

The Marxist Khmer Rouge, which was driven from power in Cambodia when Vietnam invaded its south-western neighbour, and its smaller allies in two non-communist groups have demanded full implementation of the plan.

But the Cambodian Government and the Khmer Rouge have both said in recent days that they would show flexibility over the issue of military demobilisation at the forthcoming SNC talks.

Radio Hails SOC's Demobilization Proposal

BK2808042291 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Station commentary: "Who Really Has the Goodwill?"]

[Text] According to reports from Phatthaya City, the military issue was the most crucial and urgent issue at the meeting of the Cambodian Supreme National

Council [SNC] that opened at the Royal Cliff Hotel yesterday afternoon at 1500.

Earlier, as an SNC delegate representing the State of Cambodia [SOC]'s side, Comrade Hun Sen had proposed a 40-percent demobilization of all the Cambodian factions' armed forces and the keeping of the remaining 60 percent under the supervision of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia or UNTAC.

This proposal was rejected by Khieu Samphan, representative of the Pol Pot clique, who made his proposal of reducing all the Cambodian factions' armed forces to 12,000 men—that is, 6,000 men on the SOC side and 6,000 on the other side, which includes the Pol Pot group.

Meanwhile, Son Sann proposed that all Cambodian armed forces be demobilized and replaced by the UN security forces.

Judging from these above-mentioned proposals, which side has genuine goodwill and responsibility for the fate of our nation and people?

To give a correct answer to this question, first of all we should jointly assess the causes and the bad consequences of each proposal.

First, the proposal of the SOC side. Everyone knows that the SOC and Cambodian people have all along been persistent in their proposal for the maintenance of the status quo politically and militarily until the holding of a universal, free, and fair election in Cambodia. But in order to quickly reach an overall political solution, thus ending our people's suffering, this time in Phatthaya our SOC side agreed to the 40-percent demobilization of armed forces, with the remaining 60 percent of the armed forces and their weapons being in their respective barracks and the number of troops and weapons being reported to the UNTAC.

This is an appropriate and well-intentioned proposal of the SOC. This method is very important because, on the one hand, it helps to preserve the fundamental principle of international law—that is, the respect for Cambodia's sovereignty. On the other hand, this method would also facilitate the supervisory role of the UNTAC because there would be no need to spend much time or money, nor to use too much manpower since the number of the armed forces will be cut. Another point of great significance to the Cambodian people is that, while the number of the SOC armed forces is reduced by 40 percent, the armed forces of Pol Pot and his allies will also be demobilized by the same percentage. Thus, although they still have weapons and ammunition hidden in the jungle, these groups will not be able to promptly emerge in order to seize power, create chaos in society, and hamper the election.

How the remaining 60 percent of armed forces be dealt with will be decided upon by the new government to be established through the free and fair election.

On the contrary, if we take a look at the proposal made by Khieu Samphan, we see his clique's dark scheme hidden in it. This scheme aims at reversing the situation on the battlefield—an attempt that the clique has all along failed to realize.

It is known to all that up to the present time, the Pol Pot clique and its allies are controlling less than five percent of the territory. Therefore, 6,000 troops are more than enough for them to use in defending and preserving this small piece of land.

As for the SOC side which controls over 90 percent of land and people, this number of troops is not enough for maintaining the security and safety of the people. Moreover, this will be a good opportunity for the other groups to easily sneak in to commit sabotage activities, create chaos and insecurity, and menace the Cambodian people, because their armed forces are hidden in the jungle and no one knows their real number or their whereabouts.

It is a well remembered fact that after the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, while the Cambodian People's Armed Forces were taking up the former positions of the Vietnamese troops, the Pol Pot clique and its allies took that opportunity to launch an offensive to seize positions and territory and commit serious crimes against the people. Therefore, the Cambodian people voice their strong opposition to this cunning scheme of the Pol Pot clique.

As for Son Sann's proposal, it is just an obsolete and insensible proposal that will only lead the process for a solution to the Cambodian problem toward a deadlock, as in the past.

For this reason, the Cambodian people know well that this SOC's stance regarding the military aspect of the Cambodian solution is very reasonable and appropriate, and can serve as a basis for consideration by all Cambodian factions if they really want a genuine political solution.

This constitutes the SOC's flexible stance and its big concession. This is because, judging from the humanitarian point of view, the Pol Pot clique's Army, which is a tool for massacring the people and ruining the country, must be dismantled completely and its ringleaders must be tried as the Hitlerite fascists were.

KYODO Cites 'Sources' Assessing SNC Talks

OW2708121291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, Aug. 27 KYODO—The 12 members of the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC) are on the brink of a comprehensive settlement to their 13-year-old war, Cambodian sources said Tuesday.

Expectations of a settlement have grown now that the parties have agreed on the balance of military forces to be maintained during the transition to elections, the sources said.

"Now there remain relatively minor issues, when compared to the demobilization of forces and disarmament. It is highly possible that we will reach all agreements by tomorrow (Wednesday) evening," according to one of the sources.

The relationship between the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) and the SNC, acting as the interim Cambodian Government, the holding of general elections and human rights questions must still be addressed during the three remaining SNC sessions.

"Since the most difficult part of this meeting has been solved, I think we can move on to other issues quicker now," another Cambodian source said.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is chairman of the SNC, told a press conference Tuesday that the Paris International Conference on Cambodia will reconvene in October.

The Paris conference, formed in 1988 as an international forum to help end the Cambodian war, is expected to be recovened only to ratify a comprehensive U.N.-sponsored solution.

The SNC set a September deadline at its meeting in Beijing last month for agreement on the U.N. draft peace plan.

The SNC's 12 members are scheduled to meet in New York in September, when they will attend the U.N. General Assembly.

"At New York, we shall revise and finalize the text of the agreements reached here, which shall be signed in Paris in the middle or latter half of October," the source said.

On Thursday and Friday this week, the SNC is to present its plan to representatives of the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, the two cochairmen of the Paris conference and U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

The five permanent members of the U.N. Security council are expected to respond positively to the latest consensus agreement, despite an earlier fear that the United States might oppose it.

Phnom Penh Radio Reports UN Visit to Battambang

BK2708151391 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] During its four-day stay in Cambodia and following its visit to some important localities in Siem Reap and Banteay Meanchey Provinces, on the morning of 26 August, the UN military mission, accompanied by Lieutenant General Ke Kimyan—member of the party Central Committee and first deputy defense minister—continued its trip to Battambang Province.

This time the team split into two groups of five members each. The first group jointly worked with leading provincial cadres to survey a number of administrative works related to the United Nations' operations, including the issue of communications, dwelling, supplies, and so on. Another group led by General Timothy Dibuama visited strategic positions around National Route 10 in Ratanamondol District. There, they listened to the report on recent activities and maneuvers of the other Cambodian side presented by Comrade Colonel Khoem Sisakhoeun, deputy commander of the 5th Military Region. The team was also briefed about the violations committed by the other side, who used artillery barrages and the infantry to pressure our positions and living quarters at all times. Along with this, the team was told about the maneuver to use of the functions of the Supreme National Council to fool those living in remote areas into establishing national councils in villages and communes to propagate confusion.

Moreover, the mission was also briefed about the situation in the areas around National Route 10 where the other side further strived to open important supply passes to ship armanents and ammunition into the interiors of the country, with the aim of serving their long term stratagems.

After completing its mission, the team safely returned to Phnom Penh City on the afternoon of the same day.

Factions Disagree on Meaning of Troop Reductions

BK2828093691 Hong Kong AFP in English 0920 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Phatthaya, Thailand, Aug 28 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the head of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), dismissed on Wednesday the possibility of a "red solution" to end the 13-year-old Cambodian war.

In a bid to soothe U.S. fears of a future alliance by rival communist factions in his war-torn country, Prince Sihanouk said: "Those who fear a red solution to the problem of Cambodia, they are dreaming."

The former Cambodian monarch was speaking to reporters as he emerged from a session of the SNC—an interim governing body grouping representatives from the factions—in this Thai coastal resort.

The United States is believed to hold reservations over compromise accords between Cambodia's warring factions—a guerrilla alliance dominated by the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge and Phnom Penh's Vietnam-installed communist Government.

Further anxiety has been generated by a thaw in relations between China and Vietnam.

The two communist neighbours, which had once described their relationship as being as close as "lips and teeth," fought a brief but bloody border war in early 1979 when Chinese troops invaded in retaliation for Hanoi's military intervention in Cambodia to oust a Khmer Rouge regime.

Cambodia's rival factions have reached major compromise agreements during SNC sessions here on partial troop cuts and powersharing during an interim period leading to United Nations-supervised elections.

But the agreements are to result in fundamental alterations to a UN peace plan drafted by the five permanent members of the Security Council—the United States, China, France, Britain and the Soviet Union—thus seemingly conflicting with Washington's position that only minor modifications to the UN plan are acceptable.

(However, a State Department spokesman in Washington has been reported as saying the United States welcomed the progress that had been made thus far towards a comprehensive settlement.)

In earlier remarks on Wednesday, Prince Sihanouk had called the United States and Britain "hardliners" with respect to their policy on Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk's remarks rejecting the likelihood of a "red solution" came after an SNC meeting which sources close to the talks described as tense.

Having agreed on a 70 percent demobilisation and a casting vote for Prince Sihanouk should the SNC prove unable to reach decisions, the factions are now discussing how to implement their deals.

They are also discussing a series of other amendments to the UN blueprint tabled by Phnom Penh, which the 68-year-old prince dubbed "Hun Sen's dictionary" in reference to the thickness of the Cambodian Government document.

Prince Sihanouk said there was disagreement over which particular forces should be included in the troop reductions, with the Khmer Rouge insisting that Phnom Penh's special elite police forces be taken into account—a move opposed by Hun Sen.

Prince Sihanouk also said he had been told by Chinese leaders that Beijing's relations with Hanoi were to be normalised, although they would not return to the closeness that marked the French and U.S. wars in Indochina.

In a related development, Vietnamese officials monitoring the Cambodian talks here said the Chinese and Vietnamese Communist Party chiefs, Jiang Zemin and Do Muoi, were to meet by the end of the year in the Chinese capital to mark the formal normalisation of relations.

Prince Sihanouk recalled that the Khmer Rouge, whose reign of terror between 1975 and 1979 led to the deaths of hundreds of thousands, now insisted it was against imposing a communist system in Cambodia.

"They continue to declare solemnly that they are capitalist," he said with a chuckle.

Hun Sen had told him that the Cambodian Government was "less socialist" than the prince, he added.

"So, if I'm a pink prince ... The Red Khmers are blue and the Phnom Penh Khmers are white," he concluded to the applause of reporters.

Earlier, He and Hun Sen had both expressed concern over possible U.S. reservations regarding the agreements reached by the SNC.

Representatives of the permanent members of the UN Security Council are to begin a two-day meeting here on Thursday to discuss Cambodia's peace procees with the 12-member SNC.

KPNLF Unhappy With Procedure Rules

BK2808011991 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Aug 91 p 2

[Text] Phatthaya—The Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) yesterday expressed unhappiness over Hun Sen's proposed "10-point rules of procedure" which is designed to restrict and control the resistance factions during the crucial first meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) in Phnom Penh this November.

"Son Sann's party (KPNLF) let me know that it is not very happy about the regulations or rules or dispositions from Hun Sen's government," Prince Norodom Sihanouk told reporters after yesterday morning's SNC meeting here.

He said that in principle all four factions had agreed to meet in Cambodia on November 14 for the first time since the outbreak of the 12-year-old conflict, but the KPNLF yesterday indicated "there were too many restrictions of liberty and so many obligations."

However, the KPNLF and other factions in the resistance did not put forward a condition for their attendance at the meeting, the Prince said.

"They haven't said that they would continue to accept the principle of the meeting in Phnom Penh unless Hun Sen considers that they are Cambodian and that Phnom Penh is also their capital," Prince Sihanouk declared yesterday.

"The KPNLF, Son Sann and others have been telling me that Mr Hun Sen's government considers them as foreigners and not Khmer, and that the restrictions imposed on them are even worse than those imposed on foreign diplomats."

Hun Sen's proposed 10-point rules of procedure imposes travel restrictions on SNC members, while their security

outside their residence is placed under the responsibility of the State of Cambodia. Each SNC member is allowed one bodyguard.

According to a resistance source, other controversial points include visa restrictions on accompanying members of the SNC, renewable visas every three days, communications between SNC members being initially directed through the State of Cambodia's Communications Ministry and a ban on "propaganda against the government, subversion and instigation."

"But I am neutral," Prince Sihanouk said jokingly because the 10-point procedures do not apply to the president of the SNC.

He said it would be ironic for him to have to say: "We will certainly have a meeting in Phnom Penh in November but in December we may have an SNC meeting in Thailand."

The prince added that Japan was also a candidate in wishing to host a meeting of the SNC.

However, he added that "one good thing" was that the SNC members would be coming to the meeting in Thailand from Cambodia which is their country, instead of from Beijing, Pyongyang, or Paris.

"I will probably take the same plane as Mr Hun Sen from Phnom Penh to Bangkok...our destiny is ironic indeed. We may go home together, but when he wishes to meet we may have to leave home again to meet somewhere else," he said.

Diplomats 'Cast Doubts' on Peace Plans

BK2808013991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Aug 91 p A2

[Text] Diplomats yesterday cast doubts on whether the demobilization plan agreed to by the four Cambodian warring factions could be implemented or accepted by the United Nations.

The agreement calls for a 70 percent reduction in the troop and arms strength of the rival Cambodian military forces, while the remaining 30 percent would be confined to their barracks and be kept under watch by the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

Diplomats who monitored the meeting were cautiously optimistic about the agreement but said that some parts of the demobilization plan were vague and would need further clarification.

One of them said it was unclear how much access UNTAC would have in monitoring the arms kept with troops confined ot their barracks.

"It is very dangerous if the arms are still kept under the (rival armies') control and UNTAC is not authorized to have access to them," said an Asian diplomat.

The Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC) will also have to define exactly what elements make up the regular military forces that will come under the demobilization agreement. A decision will have to be made on whether other forces, such as police and special units, will be included in the agreement or be left untouched to maintain law and order, the diplomat said.

The Khmer Rouge has opposed the Phnom Penh government's longstanding insistence of keeping its police forces intact.

A Khmer Rouge satement distributed yesterday argued that Phnom Penh's so-called "A-3" forces, which come under the Interior Ministry, could be armed with heavy weapons and mobilized to take the role of military forces.

The Khmer Rouge also claimed the government's police forces could act as intelligence agents and could even be deployed in villages, disguised as peasants, in order to fight if there were a clash with opponents.

An Asian diplomat said it was likely the Khmer Rouge would ask to keep its guerrilla forces if Phnom Penh were allowed to keep its police and special units intact, further complicating matters.

One Western diplomat argued that even though the SNC felt the formula it agreed to yesteday was a compromise, the United Nations would find it very hard to back it up given the realities inside Cambodia.

Taking into account the enormous costs and numbers of personnel that would have to be invested in keeping watch over all the rival troops, it would be very difficult for the UN to play the role set out for it, he said.

"Imagine ... the remaining 30 percent of the forces (still means) tens of thousands (of troops). How can the UN have that much force to control them and ensure that they will not clash with one another?" the diplomat said.

A Thai official expressed satisfaction with the demobilization agreement and said it was a significant step even though it slightly deviated from the peace framework worked out by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

But the official said it remained to be seen whether the Permanent Five, which will have to finance the peace process, in particular the United States, would accept it.

The UN plan calls for total demobilization of all the factions' armies.

Japan

Four Arrested for Selling Missile Parts to Iran

OW2808091391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0835 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Police on Wednesday arrested four top officials of an aerospace equipment manufacturer for smuggling air-to-air missile parts to Iran in violation of Japan's arms embargo policy.

Executives arrested were Yukio Kaito, 63, senior adviser and former president of Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Ltd. (JAE), Keiichi Fukuizumi, 64, a senior managing director, Yoshiharu Fukunaga, 58, a director, and Hironobu Takahashi, head of the company's aircraft division.

This is the first case in Japan in which police are seeking criminal charges against top management officials of a leading Japanese manufacturing company for the illegal export of weapons parts.

JAE is a major aerospace and weapon parts manufacturer, and 50.2 percent of its stock is owned by NEC Corp., a major electronics maker. Police said they will also send to prosecutors an investigative report on four more JAE officials involved in the alleged illegal exports.

Police suspect the four arrested officials, who earlier admitted to the sales, broke Japan's foreign exchange and foreign trade control and tariff laws by exporting a total of 3,000 flywheels for use in U.S.-designed Sidewinder air-to-air missiles for the Iranian Air Force's mainstay jet fighter, the U.S.-made F-4 Phantom.

Flywheels are set at the rear of the missile's four main fuselage fins, and are vital for the accuracy of the heat-seeking missiles in targeting enemy aircraft, as they stabilize the missile's flight.

Police said JAE made a profit of 35 million yen from the sales of 1,357 flywheels by exporting them without obtaining the approval of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

At the time of the exports, Iran was at war with Iraq and was desperately trying to obtain missiles and other weapons parts due to the trade embargo imposed by the U.S. and European nations after American Embassy officials were taken hostage in Tehran in 1979.

Police raided JAE's headquarters in Tokyo and five other places for evidence.

On July 5, the firm's senior managing director, Koichi Kondo, told a news conference the company's top management were unaware of the sales, and the exports were "the acts of a group of limited number of company employees."

Police investigators said JAE imported 1,357 damaged flywheels from the Iranian Air Force since May, 1988, via a Singaporean subsidiary of a U.S. arms dealer, Aero Systems Inc. of Florida.

JAE repaired the flywheels and reexported them to Iran through Aero Systems, the investigators said.

Japan bans the export of weapons and their components. In 1967, the cabinet introduced a ban on the export of arms to the then Communist bloc, countries subject to U.N. weapons trade embargoes, and areas of conflict. After 1976, the Japanese weapons embargo was increased to cover all countries, but technology exports to the United States were permitted.

Meanwhile, U.S. federal investigators have contacted the Japanese Government and police seeking investigative cooperation in a bid to find evidence to prosecute Aero Systems Inc. On suspicion of violating the U.S. Export Administration Act and the Arms Export Control Act.

The federal investigators are seeking information and documents used as evidence in the JAE case and plan to provide immunity from prosecution under U.S. federal laws if the company agrees to provide evidence, the police said.

KYODO news service obtained a U.S. district court document that revealed JAE was one of several international military suppliers approached and used by Aero Systems Inc. of Florida in providing weapons parts to the Iranian Air Force.

Delegation Mission To Visit Baltic States

OW2808104891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Japan will send a mission to the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania next week to look into formally recognizing them diplomatically, Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said Wednesday.

Nakayama said the four-member mission will be led by Hirokazu Arai, the Foreign Ministery's liaison chief in Osaka.

The mission will leave September 1 and call on administration and parliament leaders in the three states, which have declared independence from the Soviet Union. They will leave the region September 7.

Officials said the decision to send the mission was taken at Japan's initiative.

"Dispatching this mission does not mean recognition at once," said one official, adding that Japan needs to study the legal technicalities of extending recognition.

Although the mission will visit Moscow briefly, the Foreign Ministry has not decided if it will meet with officials of the Moscow government.

Last Monday, the Japanese Government issued a statement saying Japan plans to extend diplomatic recognition.

Government Undecided Over Recognizing Moldova

OW2808051791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0434 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Japan has not yet decided whether to recognize the independence of the Soviet Republic of Moldova, Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said Wednesday.

Sakamoto told a daily press meeting that Moldova, formerly called Moldavia, is historically different from the three Baltic republics whose independence Japan has already indicated it will support.

"We are not yet at a stage where we can make an assessment," Sakamoto said.

Moldova declared its independence Tuesday, becoming the eighth of the Soviet Union's 15 member republics to do so.

On Monday, Sakamoto issued a statement and said Japan plans to extend diplomatic recognition to the three Baltic states of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia seeking independence from the Soviet Union.

Sakamoto said at that time "Japan, taking into consideration the circumstances under which the three Baltic countries were incorporated into the Soviet Union, supports peaceful independence that reflects the strong wishes and free will of the citizens" of the Baltic states. "We hope for its early realization."

Kaifu Discusses Coup, World War II Conduct

OW2708132291 Tokyo KYODO in English 1138 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 (KYODO)—Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu told the Diet on Tuesday that Japan had contacted other Asian countries to brief them on Tokyo's stance and exchange opinions in dealing with the failed coup in the Soviet Union.

Kaifu, speaking at a session of the House of Councillors' Budget Committee, said the Japanese Government worked to mobilize international public opinion against the coup.

Foreign Ministry authorities, detailing Asian reactions to the abortive coup in Moscow, said China took a passive stance while South Korea expressed concern.

Responding to a question by Socialist Democratic Party member Kijun Sakurai, Sakutaro Tanino, director general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, said China saw the coup as an internal event in the Soviet Union, and that Beijing would have liked to improve Sino-Soviet relations based on a bilateral joint communique.

Tanino told the session that South Korea was watching the situation in the Soviet Union with anxiety and that it is also interested in the North Korean response.

Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama said it would be necessary to establish an international forum to discuss security issues, in the event of such an emergency as the Soviet crisis.

Nakayama said he had proposed high working-level talks among Asia-Pacific countries at July's session of foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their dialogue partners.

Nakayama brushed aside a demand for compensation from South Koreans who were forced to work in Japan before and during World War II.

He said the issue was solved by the 1965 Japan-South Korea basic relations treaty.

He also expressed regret about Japan's wartime conduct, and said Japan will promote cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, while reflecting upon on the victims of the Japanese forces.

Kaifu To Court Africa in Support of UN Seat

OW2708132491 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Prime Minsiter Toshiki Kaifu told a delegation of 11 African ambassadors to the United Nations on Tuesday that Japan wants to cultivate closer ties with Africa.

"In 1993 Japan plans to invite African heads of state here for a summit on development. Japan hopes to develop more intimate relations with Africa," Kaifu told the ambassadors, here at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry.

Kaifu also sought the visiting diplomats' understanding and cooperation with Japan's foreign policy, which he said is centered on the U.N., a Foreign Ministry official said in a briefing to reporters.

Japan is hoping to win support from African countries this fall when it submits a bid to occupy one of the 10 nonpermanent seats on the U.N. Security Council that are rotated every two years. The five permanent seats are held by the United States, the Soviet Union, China, France and Britain.

Botswana Ambassador Legwaila Joseph Legwaila [name as received], speaking on behalf of the delegation, said that African nations have much to learn from Japan as they struggle to develop politically, as well as economically.

Diplomatic sources said Japan's invitation to the African diplomats represents the latest in a series of foreign policy initiatives aimed at boosting Tokyo's international political profile by currying relations with Africa.

On Thursday the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) is cohosting a two-day Japan-U.S.-Africa meeting on cooperation in development and democratization of Africa.

The conference, cosponsored by the African American Institute, a private U.S. think tank, will be joined by foreign ministers from Namibia and Botswana, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and Japanese and U.S. legislators.

Japan announced earlier this summer plans to host a summit of African heads of state in 1993.

"The Foreign Ministry is definitely trying to slip out of a small international role, and the votes in the United Nations are vital," said an African diplomat, requesting anonymity.

African countries account for about one-third of the U.N's 159 members.

Japanese investment and political leadership are welcome in Africa as many nations move away from socialism and single-party states toward a more democratic tradition, another African source said.

"Soviet influence is on the wane, and I don't think we would want to have predominantly American and European influences," he said, noting that Japan is the only country capable of making massive investments.

The delegation of the U.N. ambassadors, here through Saturday to "gain greater understanding of Japan," is joined by diplomats from Botswana, the Congo, Mauritius, Djibouti, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Guinea, Togo, Benin and Zambia, the Foreign Ministry official said.

The group is to meet with Foreign Ministry officials, financial assistance officers, and economic leaders during its weeklong stay.

ANC Urges Tokyo To Keep South Africa Sanctions

OW2808082791 Tokyo KYODO in English 0755 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—A top official of the African National Congress (ANC) on Wednesday called on Japan to continue its economic sanctions against South Africa.

Thabo Mbeki, the ANC's chief of international affairs, told a news conference Japan and other governments need to continue pressuring Pretoria to expedite a change to a nonracial society.

"The struggle against apartheid has not ended," said Mbeki, noting a white minority government is still in power, and other disputes such as the release of political prisoners remain unresolved.

But he said it is time to start thinking about future economic relations between Japan and a future democratic South Africa.

"What is very critical is that the economy must grow. As it grows, (wealth) must be redistributed," said Mbeki, in Japan through Saturday to attend a private Japan-U.S.-Africa conference on development in Africa.

Mbeki also denied accusations senior ANC leader Chris Hani had directed torture of dissidents who had been detained by the ANC as South African agents.

"The ANC in the past has admitted that there were instances of abuse, of torture against some detainees," Mbeki said.

But he said Hani, as senior political officer and second chief of staff of the Army, had "absolutely nothing to do with detaining people, or the conditions of detention."

He said the ANC has already acted against people involved in human rights abuses.

A former ANC detainee released earlier this month has accused Hani of directing the abuse against black detainees in camps in southern African countries.

Some of the ex-detainees are calling for an end to assistance for the former guerrilla group, as well demanding a United Nations investigation into the allegations of torture.

Mbeki said he believes an all-party congress on preparing for a new constitution will get underway this year.

A peace convention slated for September 14 is expected to create an atmosphere of political tolerance that will allow various parties to freely organize, without fear of violence, Mbeki said.

He said the convention, to be attended by labor and business organizaions, as well as political groups, is expected to agree on a code of conduct for police and security forces, and funds for reconstruction of property destroyed during widespread violence.

In a meeting with Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama later in the day, Mbeki said that he hopes Japan will play a "certain role" in the South African peace process, a Foreign Ministry official said.

The ANC office in Tokyo has said that it hopes Japan will help serve as a mediator, alongside industrialized Western nations, if talks on a new constitution become snagged.

Mbeki also said he hoped Japan would play a more active role in the South African economy, the official said, but did not mention economic sanctions.

Tokyo has been hinting at lifting sanctions since June, when the South African Parliament eliminated the last major legal pillars supporting the system of racial segregation.

Nakayama told Mbeki, tipped as a possible successor to 72-year- old ANC leader Nelson Mandela, that Japan is prepared to help efforts by the South African people to democratize.

He said the stepped-up dialogue with the ANC has also helped increase interest in South Africa both in the government and among the Japanese people, the official said.

Nelson Mandela has visited Japan twice since last October.

Economic Mission To Visit Soviet Far East

OW2808080891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0614 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—A Japanese economic survey mission will visit the Soviet Far East in October to strengthen ties between Japan and the region, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Wednesday.

The ministry said it is dispatching the mission in cooperation with the Japan Association for Trade with the Soviet Union and Socialist Countries of Europe, a private organization.

The mission, made up of about 10 officials, is scheduled to make a 10-day tour, starting October 11, visiting such cities as Khabarovsk and Komsomolsk-na-Amure.

The delegation plans to exchange views with local officials on a program for economic development to be formulated by 11 states and autonomous districts in the Soviet Far East, ministry officials said.

It will be the second Japanese survey mission to visit the region following one which made a trip in February this year, the officials sa

The delegation plans to give advice on attracting Western enterprises to free economic zones the Soviets plan to establish in Nakhodka and other cities in the region.

The ministry also plans to dispatch economic experts to the region to help promote economic development programs, the officials said.

Police Act on Yakuza, Others' Involvements

Urge Banks To Cut Ties

OW2808025491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0137 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—The National Police Agency (NPA) urged the banking and securities industries Wednesday not to deal with gangsters so as to cut off the criminal groups' financial resources.

The agency made the call in a letter to the Japan Securities Dealers Association and the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, officials said.

The recommendation was made following a series of reports on dubious connections between major brokerage houses and criminal syndicates.

In the letter, the NPA said the recent reports revealed that the securities firms and their affiliated financial institutions helped the antisocial activities of organized crime by providing or arranging loans for the gangsters.

The NPA called on the securities and banking industries to ban transactions suspected of helping the fund-raising activities by the criminal syndicates.

The brokerages and banks should set up a watchdog body by themselves to eliminate possible links with gang members, the NPA said.

Affiliates of Nomura Securities Co. and Nikko Securities Co., two of the "Big Four" brokerages, provided loans to Susumu Ishii, former chairman of the Inagawa-Kai criminal group, according to the NPA.

Ishii is suspected of having used the money to make massive purchases of Tokyu Railway Co. stock and collecting a huge profit when the shares were later sold.

Crack Down on Crimes

OW2808083591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—The National Police Agency (NPA) said Wednesday it will create a new group next spring to cope with financial crimes involving underworld syndicates.

The step will be taken upon enactment in April of a new law to control gangster organizations, agency officials said.

The new group, called the Counter-Organized Crime Department, will be staffed by about 30 officers who will handle such crimes as illegal securities trading, stock price manipulation, and fraud involving gangster groups.

Earlier in the day, the agency appealed to the banking and securities industries not to deal with underworld syndicates so as to cut off the gangsters' financial sources.

The agency will seek an appropriation of 1,015 million yen in its state budget in fiscal 1992 to strengthen its fight against organized crime, the officials said. The requested sum represents a 2.5-fold increase over the current year, they said.

The agency will also install an information office to step up controls on drug trafficking, the officials said.

NPA budget requests total some 210.9 billion yen in fiscal 1992, starting next April, up 3.8 percent over the initial budget in the current year. The aim is to introduce new technologies to cope with general crimes and improve working conditions for police officers, the officials said.

Upper House May Question Figures in Scandal

OW2708133191 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Key figures in the recent financial scandals may be called to testify before a House of Councillors ad hoc committee on financial matters, Diet sources said Tuesday.

The counterpart committee in the more powerful House of Reprsentatives has already decided to summon five

top financiers to give testimony on Thursday and Friday in the months-long scandal which has exposed the darker side of Japan's "bubble economy" in the go-go years of the 1980s.

Earlier in the day, opposition parties submitted a list of 14 top officials in the banking and securities sectors that they wanted called before the upper house Special Committee on Securities and Financial Problems, which is to start deliberations after the lower house committee concludes its discussions on the subject.

Meanwhile, an executive meeting of the upper house committee decided on a vote around Thursday on whether to summon witnesses. If opposition parties get their way, the witnesses will appear before the diet on September 4.

The 14-man list includes former Nomura Securities Co. Chairman Setsuya Tabuchi, former Nikko Securities Co. President Takuya Iwasaki, Toru Hashimoto, president of Fuji Bank, Sotoo Tatsumi, president of Sumitomo Bank, and Yo Kurosawa, president of the Industrial Bank of Japan (IBJ). Tabuchi and Iwasaki will appear in the lower house on Thursday, and the remaining three on Friday.

Tabuchi and Iwasaki, who will stand before the lower house committee to testify under oath, will be questioned about their companies' payouts to favored clients and alleged connections with a leading yakuza gang.

Nomura, the world's biggest brokerage house, is also suspected of having manipulated the share price of Tokyu Corp., a leading railway firm, an allegation Nomura has so far firmly denied.

This is the first time ever that securities industry officials have been ordered to testify before the Diet under oath.

The three bank executives, the second group of witnesses from the banking sector to be called in about 20 years, will appear as unsworn witnesses to testify about alleged illegal loans, including schemesnvolving the use of fake certificates of time deposit.

Gangster Links To Be Testimony Focus

OW2808082891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—The shady connections between financial institutions and gangsters will be the focal point when two key figures in the recent stock scandal testify Thursday before parliament, Diet sources said Wednesday.

Setsuya Tabushi, former chairman of Nomura Securities Co. and Takuya Iwasaki, former president of Nikko Securities Co., will stand as sworn witnesses before a House of Representatives ad hoc committee on their companies' unfair kickbacks to favored clients and alleged links with a leading "yakuza" gangster.

This is the first time ever that securities industry officials have been summoned to the Diet.

Both men resigned in late June shortly after their companies were found to have reimbursed selected clients for stock trading losses when the Tokyo Stock Market plummeted in 1987 and 1990.

Nomura, the world's biggest brokerage house, Nikko, Japan's third largest, and the two other "Big Four" brokerages have admitted paying a combined 128.3 billion yen for 228 corporations and three individual investors.

With the lists of beneficiaries of the compensation schemes revealed, public attention is quickly shifting to their gangster connections.

Nomura and Nikko allegedly helped Susumu Ishii, the retired boss of Japan's second-biggest underworld syndicate, to corner stock of Tokyu Railway Corp., a leading railway concern.

Their finance affiliates provided a total of 36.2 billion yen to Ishii, who used the money to amass as much as 26 million Tokyu shares from April to October in 1989.

The Tokyu stock price surged to a record high of 3,060 yen on november 17 from 2,000 yen levels before Ishii started his massive buying.

Besides providing financial support to Ishii, Nomura is suspected to have manipulated the value of Tokyu stock.

News reports have said that on three days in October 1989, trading in Tokyu shares accounted for as much as 90 percent of turnover at a number of Nomura branch offices, a move apparently against a Finance Ministry directive banning concentrated selling of a single stock.

The Finance Ministry is currently investigating the alleged manipulation.

Though Nomura has denied any such misdeeds so far, Hiroshi Ura, an economic commentator called before the lower house Budget Committee last week, charged Nomura artificially drove up Tokyu share prices through heavy buying.

The ad hoc committee, called the special committee on securities and financial problems, will also summon three banking officials Friday to study the revelations involving their banks' loan scams, including those which used fake deposit certificates.

The three executives, the second group of witneses from the banking sector to be called in about 20 years, are Yo Kurosawa, president of the Industrial Bank of Japan (IBJ), Toru Hashimoto, president of Fuji Bank, and Sotoo Tatsumi, president of Sumitomo Bank.

Daiwa, Yamaichi Securities Submit Data to SEC

OW2708132891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1136 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 (KYODO)—Two major Japanese brokerages said Tuesday their U.S. subsidiaries have

submitted data on loss compensation for favored clients to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

Daiwa Securities Co. and Yamaichi Securities Co., two of Japan's "Big Four" brokerages, said the documents were requested in connection with the sweeping payout scandal in Japan.

The other two major brokerages, Nomura Securities Co. and Nikko Securities Co., submitted reports to SEC earlier.

The four companies said information supplied by them responds only partially to requests by the SEC, and additional data will be turned over to the U.S. commission later if necessary.

The Big Four reimbursed a total of 128.3 billion yen to 77 corporations and individuals.

Most of the reimbursements went to big corporate clients who invested in discretionary accounts, which give securities firms the authority to make investment decisions on their clients' behalf.

Nobuhiko Matsuno, director general of the ministry's securities bureau, told the committee the increased supervision will include curbs on ownership by parent brokerage houses of investment management subsidiaries.

Matsuno also said the ministry will join forces with police authorities to clamp down on the widespread connections between financial institutions and crime syndicates, also uncovered by the recent disclosures.

He said the ministry will issue a directive to the Securities Dealers Association of Japan and the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, urging the financial circles to refrain from dealing with crime syndicates.

Nomura Securities Co., Japan's biggest brokerage house, and Nikko Securities Co., the third largest, admitted providing funds to Susumu Ishii, the retired boss of Japan's second-largest crime syndicate.

Setsuya Tabuchi, former Nomura chairman, and Takuya Iwasaki, former Nikko president, will stand before the committee Thursday to testify on the scandals under oath.

Concerning a proposed securities watchdog, Atsuo Kudo, director general of the cabinet legislation bureau, said the organization should be politically neutral and be supervised by the cabinet to a certain extent.

The officials were responding to questions placed by Juro Matsumoto, a ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) member, and Harumichi Hosoya, a Social Democratic Party official.

Hashimoto Calls for Securities Law Revision

OW2808062691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0540 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Finance Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto on Wednesday called for an early revision of Japan's securities law to prevent a recurrence of stock scandals like the one that has rocked Japan over the past few months.

Speaking on the first day of a three-day meeting of a House of Representatives ad hoc committee on financial matters, Hashimoto [word indistinct] the Diet to deliberate as early as possible on the proposed revision of the securities and exchange law.

The amendments provide for prison sentences as well as fines for brokers and investors involved in stock loss compensation payments.

Under the current law, compensation for losses is illegal only if promised in advance. The Finance Ministry, which knew about the payments since 1983, issued a directive against the practice in 1989.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu also spoke to the committee, stressing the need of a stricter law.

"It is undeniable that mammonism is behind the scandals. In order to prevent a repeat (of such scandals), the law should be revised," Kaifu said.

The "big four" and other brokerage houses admitted making good the trading losses of favored clients when the Tokyo Stock Market tumbled in 1987 and early 1990.

Hashimoto also said the ministry plans to beef up its supervision over brokerages-affiliated investment management firms, whose discretionary accounts were used for such compensation payments.

"It is necessary for investment management firms to be more independent from parent companies in terms of personnel and finance," he said.

Bank of Tokyo Signs Agreement With Mongolia

OW2808100891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0824 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—The Bank of Tokyo said Wednesday it has signed a cooperation agreement with Mongolia's central bank on promotion of investment and joint ventures.

The major commercial bank said the agreement was signed with the State Bank of the Mongolian International in anticipation of growing economic relations between the two nations.

Japanese enterprises are expected to offer financial and technological cooperation for the development of natural resources in Mongolia.

An international conference on support for Mongolia is scheduled to be held in Tokyo in September under the auspices of the Japanese Government.

The bank said it will provide the Mongolian bank information on Japanese enterprises planning to do business in Mongolia.

Kadena Assembly Opposes Redeployment From Clark

OW2808063391 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 26 Aug 91 Evening Edition p 7

[Text] Kadena—C-141 transport planes and 150 military personnel have been redeployed to the U.S. Air Force Base at Kadena from Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines, which has been closed as a result of volcanic eruptions at Mt. Pinatubo. Taking a serious view of this redeployment, the Kadena Town Assembly (speaker: Eiji Miyahira) convened an extraordinary session at 10 AM [0100 gmt] on 26 August and unanimously adopted a "Statement of Opinion Against the Redeployment to the Kadena Air Force Base of C-141 Transport Planes Following the Closure of Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines."

The statement of opinion points out: "The redeployment will subject the townspeople, who have hitherto been afflicted with all sorts of damage arising from bases, to further sacrifices. The redeployment will inevitably result in strengthening the functions of Kadena Air Force Base, with further increased U.S. military exercises such as engine adjustments, training for takeoffs and landings, and circular flights over the town's residential areas."

The statement further emphasizes: "The living environment of the townspeople will further deteriorate." Calling for their immediate withdrawal, it says: "From the standpoint of protecting the lives and property of the townspeople, the assembly resolutely opposes the temporary redeployment of C-141 transport planes and military personnel for whatever reasons."

On the same issue, all the townspeople, including Town Mayor Tokujitsu Miyagi, expressed their strong opposition, saying: "The base, which already has congested air traffic, will be in a dangerous state of over-saturation as a result of the redeployment. This will heighten the risk of air accidents."

The town assembly decided to submit the statement to the Naha Defense Facilities Administration Bureau, the prefectural government, and the prefectural assembly on the afternoon of 26 August to ask for their cooperation.

Economists Question 'Upbeat Report' on Economy

OW2708132991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—The nation's economy is now at a "delicate stage," with consumer spending and corporate capital outlays running out of steam, economists and business executives said Tuesday, challenging the government's latest upbeat report on the state of the economy.

The Economic Planning Agency reported Tuesday that the economy has continued its expansion into the 57th successive month in August, to tie the postwar record expansive trend between November 1965 and July 1970.

But economists and even some ruling Liberal Democratic Party officials took issue with the government judgment, describing it as overly optimistic.

"Given recent economic indicators, including the leading index, the economy has already entered a downturn, in the April-June quarter," said an economist at the Fuji Research Institute.

Business executives are also cautious about the outlook for economic growth, citing a set of economic data suggesting that the pace of growth in corporate capital spending and personal consumption is on the wane.

The latest signal came Monday with the release of weak retail sales figures for July, showing sales at department stores, supermarkets, and other major retailers registering their slowest growth in months.

Moreover, automakers, major players in corporate capital spending, are also moving toward scaling down their spending plans amid slowing demand.

Nissan Motor Co. has dislosed plans to cut its spending on plant and equipment in fiscal 1992 which starts next April.

Explaining the spending reduction, Nissan Vice President Atsushi Muramatsu noted that the economy is now at a "delicate stage."

His cautious view came in the wake of recent bearish data on domestic auto sales, which had fallen below year-earlier levels for 11 months in a row until July.

The steel industry, which provides sheet steel for autos, takes a similar view, after steel production in July fell for the first time in two and a half years owing to the spreading hesitancy among economically sensitive small- and medium-sized companies to build plants and buildings.

"The light is turning yellow," said an official at one major steelmaker, citing the highest inventory level for June since 1979 as signaling a weakening demand for steel.

Yoichi Shimogaichi, senior managing director at NKK Corp., a major steelmaker, is pessimistic about the situation surrounding the steel industry.

"If the current trend continues with a bit lower production levels, we could say a recession has appeared," he said.

Pointing to the increasingly bearish economic outlook, economists predict the Bank of Japan [BOJ] will be forced to cut its official discount rate as early as September in order to prop up the economy, although BOJ officials have said repeatedly they have no plans to do so.

BOJ Governor Yasushi Mieno said at his most recent press conference last week that the central bank was not considering a rate cut following the July 1 reduction by half a percentage point to 5.5 percent.

Hitachi Develops DRAM Wiring Technology

OW2708103891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO—Hitachi Ltd. announced Tuesday it has made a breakthrough in developing a wiring technology which it claims is the first in the world and paves the way for mass production of 256-megabit Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM) chips.

The new fabrication process for the third-generation chips will use tungsten wires, whereas aluminum is currently in use for large-scale integration (LSI) circuits, a Hitachi official said.

Currently, world chip makers are competing to establish a way to mass produce the 256-megabit drams, possibly by 1998.

Officials said one 256-megabit memory chip can contain information equal to about 1,000 Japanese newspaper pages. One megabit is one million bits.

One of the issues in developing a wiring method for 256 megabit drams was how to reduce the radius of the wire to one-fourth of those used for 4-megabit chips, which is 0.8 micron wide. A micron is one-millionth of a meter.

Hitachi spokesmen said aluminum has problems stemming from its low melting point and weak mechanical strength. In contrast, tungsten's melting point is 3,380 degrees C., compared with 660 degrees for aluminum, enabling a stable metallization in sub-micron applications, they said.

However, tungsten metallization produces a poor surface due to its higher chemical-vapor deposition (CVD) temperature, the spokesman said, but this problem was solved by using difluoro-silane as a reducing gas in the cvd process. The substance has enabled Hitachi to reduce the CVD temperature as low as about 300 degrees C.

Hitachi officials said the technique they developed can be applied to manufacturing 1-gigabit DRAMS, the future generation memoery chips expected to follow 256-megabit chips. One gigabit is one billion bits.

Government To Propose Common Target for Emissions

OW2808025391 Tokyo KYODO in English 0122 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Japan will propose the setting of a common target for industrialized nations in curtailing carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions to prevent global warming, government officials said Wednesday.

The proposal to limit the amount of carbon dioxide emissions to the 1990 level by 2000 will be put forward at the third round of intergovernmental negotiations on the international framework convention on climate change to be held in Nairobi next month, the officials said.

The government Wednesday reported the plan at a meeting of a special commission on the earth and environment of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

Japan recommended at the second round of the talks in June that each country should pledge its own targets to reduce the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere, the officials said.

The LDP commission on the environment, however, asked the government to make the new offer of setting a common goal, after the Japanese proposal was widely criticized as following the line of the United States.

The U.S. is the biggest discharger of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere and has expressed reservations about proposals to set definite goals to limit such emissions.

The European Community has already made a similar proposal of setting a common target at the talks, the officials said.

An international framework convention on climate change is scheduled to be adopted at the 1991 U.N. conference on the environment in Brazil.

Honda Negotiates Motorcycles for Czechoslovakia

OW2808033691 Tokyo KYODO in English 0211 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Honda Motor Co. is negotiating with Czechoslovakia's state-owned motorcycle manufacturer Jawa on motorcycle production in the country, a company spokesman said Wednesday.

If the deal goes through, Honda would have its first motorcycle production base in Eastern Europe.

Jawa, facing stiff competition from European Community motorcycles, has asked Honda for help in improving its technical standards, the spokesman said.

Jawa is currently making about 150,000 motorcycles of the 350 to 500 cc class annually.

Honda signed a memorandum last November to provide production know-how for motorcycles to the Soviet Ministry of the Automobile and Agricultural Machine Building Industry and has been negotiating details of the contract, the spokesman said.

The negotiations are continuing despite the Soviet political uncertainties, he added.

Ambassador to EC Nishiyama Dies in Brussels

OW2808061191 Tokyo KYODO in English 0344 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 28 KYODO—Takehiko Nishiyama, representative at the Japanese permanent mission at the European Community (EC), died of hepatic insufficiency Wednesday at a hopsital in Brussels, the Foreign Ministry said. The ambassador was 58.

After joining the ministry in 1955, Nishiyama had served as director general of the ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau and as ambassador to Algeria.

Nishiyama, who has been ambassador to the EC since May 1989, had been in hospital since early August.

North Korea

South 'Bandits' Fire Machine Guns Into DMZ

SK2708153791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 27 aug 91

["South Korean Puppets Fire Large-Calibre Machinegun at North Side's Post"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—Some ten armed bandits of the South Korean puppet army who installed a 12.7 mm large-calibre machinegun in the demilitarized zone (DMZ) of the military demarcation line (MDL) southwest of Mt. Oun in Changdo County, Kangwon Province, and were digging combat positions leveled the machinegun and fired at a civil police post of the North side across them at around 14:20 today.

Bullets fired by them fell near the spot where civil policemen of the North side were on duty, gravely threatening their personal safety.

Earlier, at around 19:30 on August 26, South Korean puppets fired large-calibre machinegun bullets at a post of the North side from across the positions of an MP [Military Police] post in the DMZ east of the MDL marker No. 0270 in the western sector of the front. And at around 19:40 they committed another hostile act by firing large-calibre machinegun bullets at a civil police post of the North side from the positions of an MP post in the DMZ southeast of the MDL marker No. 0325 in the western sector of the front.

The gunfiring by the South Korean puppets did not expand to an armed conflict between the sides entirely because the civil policemen of the North side highly displayed self-restraint, not taking a countermeasure against it.

These reckless acts of military provocation, timed to coincide with the unceasing frantic ground and aerial war games the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are these days stepping up in the whole areas of South Korea and in the area along the MDL, are premeditated moves to intentionally aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula.

The South Korean puppets must stop running riot, clearly mindful of what grave consequences would arise from these reckless military provocations.

Young Defector From South Welcomed in Pyongyang

SK2608113391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—Pyongyang citizens held a mass rally today and welcomed young man Yi Song-uk, third year student of the industrial management course of Taegu University in South Korea, who came over to the northern half of Korea some time ago.

An order of the DPRK and a large amount of money prize were awarded to Yi Song-uk and souvenirs handed to him at the meeting.

Sin An-pang, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang municipal administration and economic guidance committee, made a welcome address.

He highly appreciated young man Yi Song-uk's coming to the northern half of the country against the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets as a true and patriotic deed for the country and the nation.

Yi Song-uk said in his reply that he had come over to the northern half of the country, leaving his dear mother and brothers in the South because he could not live at all in cursed South Korea where under the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique and such irregularities as "the rich get richer and the poor poorer" and all other social evils hold sway.

What impressed him most during his tour to Pyongyang and other places, he noted, is that the entire people in the northern half of the country are firmly united in one mind around the great General Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il and the working people are leading a happy life as masters of the country.

I can tell the whole world with due pride that the socialist system of the North which was established by the great General Kim Il-song and is being brought into bloom by the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il, the North where the chuche idea has come into reality, is the genuine bosom of my motherland in which all our nation should be embraced, he said.

He vowed to work hard, always bearing the honor deep in his mind and devote his all to the work for national reunification.

Daily Condemns South Suppression of Dissidents

SK2808083791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0733 GMT 28 Aug 91

["They Will Face Stern Justice"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)—The South Korean authorities recently indicted eight students including the chairman of the South Korean National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) and whisked off six dissident unionists.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today brands this as an antinational, antireunification criminal act going against the desire of our nation to restore national independence and achieve reunification.

The news analyst says:

Chondaehyop and students of South Korea argued that the independent peaceful reunification of the country must be achieved by pooling strength with the North and fought to this end. This is a very good thing for the nation and no one can incriminate it.

This notwithstanding, the puppets incriminate it and suppress the students by invoking antireunification fascist laws. This is an unpardonable antinational crime. The No Tae-u ruling group is revealing with added clarity its true color as antireunification splittists barring the unity of the nation and the reunification of the country.

The No Tae-u ruling group branded the National Council of Trade Unions, an independent organisation for defence of the interests of the South Korean workers, as "illegal" and continues resorting to suppression of hard-core leading members of the organisation. This cannot be construed otherwise than a vicious violation of elementary human rights and democracy.

It is an inevitability of history that those who go against the desire of the fellow countrymen face stern judgement by people.

Statement Marks Anniversary of Panmunjom Crossing

SK2808080691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0717 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)—The International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, the International Committee for the Release of Yim Su-kyong and the International Defence Panel for Defending Yim Su-kyong published a joint statement on August 20 on the occasion of the second anniversary of the passage through Panmunjom of woman student Yim Su-kyong, delegate of the South Korean National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop).

Recalling that student Yim went back to the South through Panmunjom on the military demarcation line that divides Korea into North and South, together with Father Mun Kyu-hyon, after participating in the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, on August 15, 1989, the joint statement termed this as a righteous deed that strikingly demonstrated the ardent desire of all the Korean people for national reunification.

The arrest of student Yim by the South Korean authorities, it noted, is a gross violation of the U.N. Charter and human rights declaration and a typical instance of unceasing political suppression showing the antireunification stand of the authorities in South Korea.

It called upon all the democratic forces of the world to take an active part in the international movement to put pressure upon the South Korean authorities to immediately release student Yim and all the arrested democratic figures.

Exhibition Marks 22d Anniversary of SKNDF

SK2508093891 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0811 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—A photo exhibition named "46 Years of Struggle for Liberation and Reunification" opened under the sponsorship of the Pyongyang mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) on the occasion of the 46th anniversary of the national liberation and the 22nd founding anniversary of Hanminjon.

Its opening ceremony was held at the grand people's study house Saturday.

On display at the exhibition hall are pictures showing the righteous anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy and national reunification the South Korean people have waged unremittingly up until now since the national liberation (August 15).

Also on show are photographs showing the proud history of 2 years of the struggle of Hanminjon which has strengthened and developed into an invincible vanguard, founded as the revolutionary party for reunification on August 25, 1969.

Present at the opening ceremony were Yun Ki-pok, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, Yu Ho-chun, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, and other cadres and press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents here.

Cho Il-min, chief of the Hanminjon mission in Pyongyang, delivered an opening address.

Dailies Dedicate Article to SKNDF Anniversary

SK2508100991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0831 GMT 25 Aug 91

["Hanminjon's Cause of National Independence Is Invincible"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—Pyongyang-based papers today dedicate editorial articles to the 22nd founding anniversary of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (Hanminjon) (August 25, 1969).

With the foundation of the revolutionary party for reunification, the predecessor of Hanminjon, broad segments of the oppressed and exploited popular masses in South Korea came to have a genuine representative and defender

of their will and interests and the movement for transformation has entered a new stage of development in South Korea, NODONG SINMUN says, and continues:

Hanminjon has grown to be steel-like militant ranks which achieved indestructable unity and cohesion based on the chuche idea by accelerating the work of modelling itself on the chuche idea up to now since the founding of the revolutionary party for reunification and valiantly paved the bloody road of anti-U.S. struggle for independence and reunification.

It is the invariable will and determination of the South Korean people who aspire to reunification to make 1995 the first year of national reunification.

All the national democratic movement forces in South Korea will conduct a more powerful antiwar, antinuke movement for the adoption of a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, arms reduction, replacement of the armistice agreement by a peace agreement and withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

For an early realisation of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country it is imperative to achieve the great unity of our nation.

For the great unity of the nation the anti-national, antireunification "national security law" which blocks the unity of the nation in South Korea must be abolished at an early date and the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, woman student Yim Su-kyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and Mr. Yu Won-ho and other visitors to the North and Yim Chong-sok, Song Kap-sok, Kim Chong-sik and Chon Mun-hwan and other patriotic students and pro-reunification democratic figures be immediately released.

Hanminjon will vigorously push ahead with the work of awakening people and rallying them organisationally, courageously realise unity and joint solidarity struggle with the patriotic forces of broad strata, frustrate the antipopular offensive of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique, dynamically develop the massive resistance for independence, democracy and reunification onto a new higher stage and thus discharge its honorable mission and tasks, while positively preparing itself for the development of situation under the unfurled banner of chuche.

The cause of Hanminjon and the South Korean people for independence and reunification against the United States is invincible and no force on earth can hold it in check.

Daily Says U.S. Must Remove Nukes From South

SK2808102791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1001 GMT 28 Aug 91

["United States Must Withdraw Nuclear Arms From South Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)—The United States must take nuclear weapons out of South Korea at the earliest date possible, as it talks about nuclear arms reduction and actually signed a treaty on the abolition of some nuclear weapons. It is good for the United States to save face. The United States should not merely talk about nuclear reduction but carry it out in actual deed.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed article.

Noting that today it is the demand of the times and a matter unavoidable any longer for the United States to withdraw the nuclear weapons from South Korea without delay, the article goes on:

The deployment of nuclear weapons in South Korea by the United States is an anachronistic act that must not be continued any longer. Because nuclear disarmament is a trend of the times.

Now the United States keeps more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea.

As long as South Korea remains the biggest nuclear arsenal in the Far East, no one can expect peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia.

The immediate withdrawal of nuclear weapons by the United States is also a unanimous demand of our people.

From the very day the nuclear weapons were introduced into South Korea, the Government of the DPRK advanced reasonable proposals for their withdrawal and the prevention of the danger of a nuclear war and has made every sincere effort for their realization. No one can hold in check this active effort and struggle of our nation.

The withdrawal of nuclear weapons from South Korea is the demand of the American people and this demand was raised by American congressmen.

Under this condition, the United States has no justification to keep nuclear weapons in South Korea.

If the United States take a measure to withdraw nuclear weapons from South Korea, it will be helpful toward peace and peaceful reunification of Korea and make a substantial contribution to peace in Asia and the rest of the world. And it will be welcomed by the world people.

The world is watching the attitude of the United States.

Daily Views U.S. 'New Military Strategy'

SK2508094591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0826 GMT 25 Aug 91

["The United States Unwilling To Give Up the Position of Strength"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—The "new military strategy" of the United States announced by Bush some time ago shows that the U.S. imperialists intend to step up their interventionist and aggressive moves in

different parts of the world under the cloak of "settlement of regional disputes" in order to establish a "new world order," says NODONG SINMUN in a commentary today.

The news analyst goes on:

The U.S. "new military strategy" is, above all, a strategy of strength strictly based on the reinforment of aggression forces and, in this context, it is not different in essence from the former strategy of confrontation.

The United States is trying in the future to promote its antisocialist strategy of "peaceful transition" on the one hand and, on the other, to direct the sharp edge of aggression against the non-aligned, Third World countries and newly-emergent nations on the pretext of "settlement of disputes" and intentionally cause disputes so as to commit armed intervention and invasion against the anti-imperialist, independent countries on the three continents.

It takes the countries on the three continents as immediate targets of attack in its new strategy, while vociferating about the easing of the cold war.

The new strategy of the United States is a product of the U.S. imperialists' unsatiated expansionist ambition and it clearly shows that their aggressive and predatory nature becomes all the more crafty and heinous as they continue on the downhill.

The U.S. imperialists are now directing the sharp edge of their new strategy against the Korean people, claiming that the Korean peninsula is the next biggest "disputed area." This makes our people and the world's peace-loving people highly vigilant against them.

U.S., South Hold Military Exercises 26 Aug

SK2808080991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0722 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)—The U.S. Pacific Airforce Command staged large-scale joint aerial war exercises in South Korea on August 26, according to military sources.

Fighter-bombers based in Japan proper and more than 300 fighter-bombers, assault planes, observation planes and reconnaissance planes of the U.S. Airforce present in South Korea and the South Korean puppet airforce were mobilized in the long-time reckless aerial military exercises staged in the sky above South Korea for the purpose of increasing joint striking capabilities of Pacific-based fighters and the U.S. imperialists stationed in South Korea and the puppet airforce in "case of emergency".

Meanwhile, the South Korean puppets, instigated by the U.S. imperialists, are keying up tensions by frantically staging ground and air military exercises getting on our nerves in the areas near the Demilitarized Zone along the military demarcation line.

On August 26, 105 mm gun groups of the puppet army fired a volley of more than 50 shells toward the opposite bank of the river Imjin, the area along the military demarcation line.

Earlier, on the 23rd, the 155 mm gun groups of the puppet army fired some 10 shells toward the demarcation line.

On the same day, the South Korean puppets moved more than 10 armoured cars at full speed from Panjong-ri, Yonchon County, to the positions near the military demarcation line.

On the 26th, 27 military helicopters from the height 312.7 north of Paekryon-ri, Paju County, and Cholwon-up, Cholwon County of South Korean Kangwon Province, flew at a low and ultra-low altitude for an in-depth infiltration exercise day and night in our face.

More than 610 fighter-bombers, assault planes, reconnaissance planes, transport planes and observation planes were mobilized in the aerial military exercises against the northern half of the DPRK on August 26 alone.

WPK Greets U.S. Chairman of Workers Party

SK2808101491 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0959 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea today sent a message of greetings to Sam Marcy, chairman of the Workers' World Party of the United States, on his 80th birthday.

Expressing the belief that the friendly relations forged between the two parties will continue to strengthen and develop in the idea of independence, peace and friendship, the message sincerely wishes Sam Marcy great success in his responsible work as well as good health and happiness.

Film on Kwangju, U.S. Role Produced

SK2608152791 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1459 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—The Korean film studio recently produced the two-part film "Symphonic Poem for the Love".

It presents on a broad artistic canvas the heroic struggle of students and citizens of Kwangju who turned out to the streets of resistance for independence and the democratization of the South Korean society in May 1980 and, on the basis of historical facts, exposes to the world the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group in murdering thousands of uprisers in cold blood.

The leading characters of the film are chairman of the General Student Council of Chonnam National Universisty of South Korea Pak Hyon-chung and his sweatheart Hye Ra, and Yun Sang-chol, a leader of the uprising and a senior of Hyon-chung.

Kwangju students who rose in demonstrations for the democratization of society request support of the U.S. ambassador in checking the fascist suppression by the Chon-No group. But the ambassador, the back-stage manipulator of Kwangju massacre, even frames plots and murders the young man who took the letter to him, while predending to sympathize with students.

After realizing that the United States is the strangler of democracy, the students arm themselves and fight only to suffer a failure and Hyon-chong is thrown into the Kwangju prison.

In the court he denounces the brutal murder committed by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon-No group and recites a symphonic poem to the memory of those who died heroic deaths in the struggle against the U.S. and for independence and democracy.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group poison Hyon-chung to death to bury the truth of the Kwangju massacre in oblivion for good.

The scenario of the film was written by writer Yi Chon-ku and Hwang Sok-yong, spokesman for the Pan-National Alliance for the Country's Reunification [PNACR], and its music was composed by Yun I-sang, chairman of the overseas headquarters for the PNACR, and composer Yi Chong-u.

Radio Reports Gorbachev's Dismissal of Pavlov

SK2508045491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] According to a TASS report on 22 August, Soviet President Gorbachev released a presidential decree dismissing Valentin Pavlov as premier. The TASS report says this decision was presented to a regular session of the Supreme Soviet for deliberation and approval.

Gorbachev Speaks on Recent Events in USSR

SK2508084191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Moscow August 23 (KCNA)—Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev called a news conference after getting back to Moscow from Crimea on August 22 and made a television address on the same day, a TASS report said.

At the news conference he reviewed the events which had taken place in the past few days and pointed out that it was not accidental that the events took place when the signing of a new union treaty was imminent and on the threshold of it and that a strife concerning the signing of the union treaty is taking place and it is fierce.

Asked about the relationship with Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin, Gorbachev stressed that Yeltsin played a prominent role in frustrating the plot, adding:

We with Boris Yeltsin have been doing everything in the past few months and in these days to make our accord and cooperation permanent factors of unity between all democratic forces and all Republics.

Referring to the role of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he noted that he sees his duty in purging the Communist Party of reactionary forces. I cannot agree with some people in branding the whole party as a reactionary force, he remarked. Answering questions about penalty measures to be taken. Hereafter Gorbachev said: We should not organize a witch-hunt and all the questions should be solved within the framework of transition to a law-governed state which is based on laws.

Now is the time when we must be very careful, not losing our temper. All of us should do lots of difficult work in future. Above all, we must do our best to improve the livelihood of people. This is the most important thing.

Gorbachev in a television address, said:

I, as the president, feel very painful at all the things that have taken place this time.

I have to say that all of us were annoyed by them in the past few days. This is a serious lesson and all the more so for me.

The priority at present is to rid the country of the shock. It is wrong to think that all danger has receded into the past.

Gorbachev's Resignation as CPSU Leader Cited

SK2608002391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] According to a report from TASS, on 24 August Mikhail Gorbachev released a statement in Moscow. In the statement, Gorbachev emphasized that it is impossible for him to continue carrying out his duties as general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and that therefore he tenders his resignation from that position.

The statement viewed the role of the CPSU with regard to the recent incident and said that under this kind of situation the Central Committee of the CPSU must decide to dissolve the party. It also stated that the Republics and the local party organizations will decide themselves the fate of their Communist Parties.

CPSU Committee Protests Anticommunist Acts

SK2608023191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] According to a TASS report, on 23 August, the Standing Committee of the Central Inspection Committee of the CPSU, in a statement, protested the anticommunist acts which are being waged in the Soviet Union.

The statement indicates: The CPSU Central Inspection Committee protests the anticommunist hysterics which are being waged in some regions and the attempt to shift the responsibility for a criminal act by a handful of adventurous elements onto the entire party. We appeal

to leading cadres of state organs at all levels not to act with emotion but to act according to law.

Gorbachev Appoints Silayev as Economic Assistant

SK2808010191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1100 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] According to TASS, on 24 August Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev issued a decree on the establishment of the State Economic Administration Committee.

According to the decree, Ivan Silayev, chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic Council of Ministers, was named chairman of the State Economic Administration Committee.

Appointment of Soviet Ministers Reported

SK2508060291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] According to a TASS report on 23 August, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev released a presidential decree appointing ministers. According to the TASS report, Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov was appointed as defense minister; Vadim Bakatin, chairman of the State Security Committee; and Viktor Barannikov, minister of internal affairs.

PRAVDA, Other Publications Suspended

SK2608054791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] According to a TASS report, on 23 August (Kenazi Seriogenov), first deputy chief editor of PRAVDA, held a news conference in connection with the announcement of Russian President Yeltsin's decree on temporarily suspending the publication of PRAVDA and other CPSU publications.

In the news conference he said that Yeltsin's decree is a direct blow to the CPSU. He said that the current suspenstion of PRAVDA is the ninth and that last suspension before that occurred in the czarist era. Saying that the decree is based on the measure in Paragraph 5 of the publication law, which is groundless and unwarranted, he claimed that the Russian leadership is behaving in the same unconstitutional manner as the State Committee for the State of Emergency did. Then, he said that he will appeal against the suspension to the Soviet president and relevant government organs.

On the other hand, on 24 August TASS reported that it had expressed stern disagreement with the denunciation against the NOVOSTI News Agency for its statement on the Russian president's decree and claiming that it informed the people of distorted news, and, thus, conspired with the coup. The statement indicated that the denunciation insulted the honor and dignity of NOVOSTI News Agency reporters.

TASS declared in its statement that its professional honor and dignity and practical business do not allow it to accept the unwarranted denunciation against it.

KCNA Details Soviet Union Decrees

SK2708152791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 27 Aug 91

["Recent Developments in Soviet Union"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—Russian President Boris Yeltsin on August 26 released a decree on the appointment of the representative of the Russian Federation in Moscow city and Moscow region, according to TASS reports.

According to the release, G. Popov was appointed representative of the Russian federation in Moscow city and Moscow region.

Newly-appointed Soviet Defence Minister Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov in his recent statement issued to IZVESTIA said: "We will examine every commander and every member of the military board".

In his address on TV on August 25, he said 80 percent of high-ranking officers of the Soviet Army shall be replaced.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev committed suicide on August 24.

He had occupied the chief of General Staff of the Soviet Army and military advisor to Soviet President Gorbachev.

On August 24, decrees of the Russian president on recognizing the independence of Estonia and Latvia were released.

The two republics proclaimed their independence respectively on August 20 and 22.

The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet proclaimed the independence of Ukraine at a special meeting held on August 24. A referendum will be took place in Ukraine on December 1, 1991 to confirm the proclamation of her independence.

Earlier, the Lithuanian Republic and the Georgian Republic of the Soviet Union proclaimed their independence.

In the meantime, the editorial board of PRAVDA sent an appeal to the Soviet president and the Russian president on August 24 demanding the withdrawal of the Russian president's decree on temporary suspension of the publication of PRAVDA.

The appeal said that the attempt to temporarily stop the publication of some mass media and change their subordinate relationship does not confirm to the laws of the union on property, the press and other media.

Resignation of USSR's Bessmertnykh Reported

SK2508061591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] According to a TASS report, Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Bessmertnykh resigned on 23 August.

Measure Taken Against Communist Party in USSR

SK2608021691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Measures against the Communist Party are being taken in the Soviet Union. According to a TASS report, on 24 August Russian President Yeltsin issued a decree banning the activities of the Russian Communist Party and restricting CPSU activities. According to a decree released by Yeltsin after Soviet President Gorbachev and Yeltsin met with Russian parliamentarians on 23 August, the activities of the Russian Communist Party will be suspended until after judicial investigations into the role of the Communist Party in the recent events have been completed.

The CPSU's red flag, which had flown on the top of the Central Committee's building in the central part of Moscow, has been removed, and the three-colored Russian flag—red, white, and blue—which was the national flag of the country before the October Revolution, is hung in the front of the building.

On 22 August Yeltsin declared that the three-colored flag has now become the Russian flag.

On the other hand, the building of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU has been closed, the activities of the city and district party committees have been banned, and district committees have been closed by Moscow City's interior bureau.

The Russian news agency reported that Yuriy Prokopyev, first secretary of the CPSU's Moscow City Committee, was arrested on 22 August according to the decree of Popov, mayor of Moscow.

Through other decrees Yeltsin ordered PRAVDA to tempororily suspend its publication and to transfer its property to the RSFSR. He also suspended the publication of SOVYETSKAYA ROSSIYA, (LAVOCHAYA TRIBUNA), MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, and (LENINSKOYEV TUNAMIA).

According to a TASS report, some Republics are also taking measures against the Communist Party. On 23 August the Lithuanian parliament decided to ban the activities of the Lithuanian Communist Party and to confiscate this party's property. The Lithuanian authorities issued a warrant to arrest leaders of the Lithuanian Communist Party.

On the same day, the Latvian parliament decided to outlaw the Latvian Communist Party and to confiscate all of its property. The building of the party has been occupied by police.

Presidents of Kazakhstan, Kirgizstan, Uzbekistan, and Moldavian Republics have released decrees on banning the activities of the Communist Party in state organs and enterprises.

PRC's Zhu Liang Tours Institute, Sites

SK2808011891 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and his entourage visited the Mt. Paektu Architecture Institute. They listened to the explanation about the officials at this institute who superbly design grand-scale monumental edifices and other important buildings in hearty response to the chuche-oriented construction aesthetics of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, who is brilliantly carrying out the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's far-reaching construction plan. They attentively saw the model of the Pyongyang city construction plan, the room containing construction material samples, and the designing room. The guests also visited the Kim Il-song Higher Party School, the Historical Relics Exhibition Hall of the Ministry of Culture and Arts, and (Hwang Kye-kwang) Senior Middle School. They also visited Mt. Kumgang, a scenic place.

Delegation Departs for Home

SK2608104591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Communist Party of China, and his entourage returned home today after concluding the 8-day Korean visit.

They were seen off at the airport by Secretary Kim Yong-sun and vice-director of a department, Kim Yang-kon, of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea, and other officials concerned and charge d' affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here.

Delegation Leaves for PRC; U.S., Ugandan Arrives

SK2808090591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0732 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)—A DPRK Government scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, left here for China on August 27.

A Ugandan chuche idea study delegation headed by Toskin Bartile Johnson, director of the Secretariat of the National Resistance Movement of Uganda, and a U.S. peace delegation led by Frank Kery arrived in Pyongyang Tuesday.

Visiting Chongnyon Leader Arrives From Japan

SK2508092591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—Pak Han-ki, director of the International Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Pyongyang on August [date indistinct] for a visit to the socialist homeland.

Chongnyon Sociologists Visit Secret Camp

SK2508111291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 19 Aug 91

[Text] A sociologists' delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon] led by Yi Tae-hui sojourning in the socialist fatherland visited the secret camp of Mt. Paektu. The members of the delegation who visited the revolutionary sacred place first inspected carefully the things kept at the log cabin of the command headquarters in which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song organized and led the overall Korean revolution which then concentrated on the anti-Japanese armed struggle for which he stayed there after the historic Namodo meeting. They then visited the historic native home where the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was born.

The members of the delegation who always wanted to visit there even when they were in a foreign land were wrapped in a solemn feeling as they saw the historic remains carefully preserved in this historical home. They engraved deep in their hearts the immortal history of the dear leader comrade who was born with the soul of Mt. Paektu and fostered himself the lofty will of the revolution hearing the gun fire of the anti-Japanese war as a lullaby. They had their pictures taken in memory of the visit to the native home.

The delegation toured Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of the revolution, and visited the great Samjiyon monument, the Chongbong Bivouac, and many other revolutionary battle sites.

Then the members of the delegation had a roundtable talk. The head of the delegation said that all the people look up to the secret camp of Mt. Paektu, the sacred place of the revolution, and said: The immortal revolutionary achievements made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the fatherland and the nation shine resplendently with Mt. Paektu, the sacred mountain of the revolution. The chuche revolutionary cause pioneered by the great leader is being brilliantly inherited and completed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il today.

He said that visiting the secret camp of Mt. Paektu, his admiration for the respected Comrade Kim Chong-suk, who embraced the future of Korea in the stern storm of the revolution, grows all the more greater. He continued: Today, because we uphold the respected and beloved leader and the dear leader, we pride ourselves on being the proudest and happiest nation in the world. We pride ourselves on having the great revolutionary tradition as well as a bright future. Witnessing ourselves the successes the people of the fatherland have attained in socialist construction, we felt keenly the greatness of our fatherland once again. The popular mass-centered socialism of our own style is the most superior and mighty system. The members of the delegation, Chang Ho-ki, Kim Chol-ung, Kim Yong-chol, and Yi Wol-sun, said that they live abroad always cherishing the chuche fatherland in their hearts and that they will devote themselves to the Chongnyon work of patriotism and the cause of fatherland reunification keeping today's glory deep in their hearts.

Tokyo Hosts National Seminar of Teachers

SK2708152091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 27 aug 91

[Text] Tokyo August 25 [date as received] (KNS-KCNA)—The 15th national seminar of Japanese teachers on the chuche idea was held in Himeji, Hyogo Prefecture, on August 18.

Congratulatory messages from the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, Shuhachi Inoue, director general of the International Institute of the Chuche Idea, and from the chairman of the central Executive Committee of the Japanese Teachers Union were read out at the seminar.

A lecture on the subject "change of the centre of world politics and surrounding relations and political philosophy of Korea" was given there by Prof. Hiroharu Seki of Ritsumeikan University.

He said the chuche idea serves as a political philosophy for all mankind in solving worldwide problems under the present-day complicated circumstances.

In his keynote report Shoichi Yokobori, secretary general of the liaison council of societies of Japanese teachers for the study of the chuche idea, referred firstly to the work success of the "Japan-Korea friendship boat" involving 104 teachers, secondly to the characteristics and advantages of the Korean-style socialism different from the Soviet Union and other East European-style one, and thirdly to the three tasks facing the liaison council which greeted its 15th founding anniversary.

Then followed debates on the subject "how to view the world situation. The situation surrounding Korea and the future prospect," a report by the "Japan-Korea friendship baot" and speeches and question-and-answer about the movement for supporting Korea's reunification, the movement for establishment of diplomatic

relations between Japan and the DPRK, the national education of Koreans in Japan and solidarity activities for Japan-Korea friendship.

A letter to the great leader President Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminar.

A resolution and an appeal calling for accelerating the normalization of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations were also adopted.

Japan Lawyer Group Hosts Banquet in Pyongyang

SK2808042491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 23 Aug 91

[Text] A delegation of Japanese lawyers and social activists for defending the human rights of Korean residents in Japan hosted a banquet at the Koryo Hotel in Pyongyang on 23 August on the occasion of its visit to our country. Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other pertinent officials were invited to this banquet. The members of the delegation, led by Kitayama Rokuro, former chairman of the Japanese Bar Association, attended the banquet. Speeches were delivered at the banquet. The participants in the banquet toasted the further development of friendship between the Korean and Japanese people, the long life and good health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Kim Il-song Receives Reply From Peru's Leader

SK2408122191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 20 Aug 91

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK, received a message of reply from Alberto Fujimori, president of the Republic of Peru, to his greetings on the 170th anniversary of the independence of Peru, the Peruvian people's national holiday.

The message reads: Pyongyang, respected Your Excellency DPRK President Kim Il-song:

I am very pleased to express wholehearted gratitude to you for sending me a message of greetings on the national holiday of our country. I wish you happiness and wish the noble Korean people well-being and prosperity. I take this opportunity to express my highest respects to you.

Alberto Fujimori, president of the Republic of Peru, 17 August 1991, Lima.

Egyptian Envoy Presents Gift for Kim Chong-il

SK2508090791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Egyptian Ambassador E.P. to Korea Bahjat Ibrahim Disuqi.

The gift was handed to vice-premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam by the ambassador.

Maltese President Supports UN Entry

SK2608054291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0503 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—The decision of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to enter the United Nations is very just and the Maltese Government and people fully support this, said Maltese President Vincent Tabone when he received credentials from the new DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his country on August 22.

Pointing out that the Maltese Government greatly values the development of friendly relations with the DPRK, he declared that it would further expand and develop these relations in all domains in the future, too.

He wished the Korean people great success in their endeavours for the prosperity and development of the country and the just cause of national reunification under the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

Secretary General of Italian Institute Arrives

SK2608110691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—Prof. and Dr. Giancarlo Elia Valori, secretary general of the Italian Institute of International Relations, arrived here today.

Decree Appoints Ambassador to Tunisia

SK2608110791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—Yi Chin-kyo was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Tunisia, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Government Special Envoy Leaves for Libya

SK2608112391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, a special envoy of the DPRK Government, left here today to visit Libya.

He was seen off at the airport by Pak Ui-chun, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Han Tae-yol, vice-minister of external economic affairs, and 'Abd-al-Hadi Mustafa, acting secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya to Korea.

Jamaican Leader Praises Kim Il-song

SK2708083091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0715 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—Howard Cooke, governor-general of Jamaica, when he met Korean ambassador to his country Han Pong-ku on August 19, praised his excellency President Kim Il-song as a great man.

Noting that socialism of the Korean style is excellent, he hoped for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and welcomed the DPRK's decision to join the United Nations.

He sincerely wished the great His Excellency President Kim Il-song an dear His excellency Ki Chong-il good health and long life.

Caribbean Leader Demands U.S. Leave South

SK2708082991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0717 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—The U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea, taking along their nuclear weapons, said Herving Chung, president of the Caribbean national movement, when he met the Korean ambassador to Jamaica on August 20.

Stressing that Korean-style socialism is superior, he welcomed the DPRK's decision to enter the United Nations.

He wished President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Danish Delegation Departs After Visit

SK2708102591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Danish Workers' Party of Korea, Common Cause headed by its chairman Preben Moller Hansen left here today after concluding its Korean visit.

It was seen off at the airport by Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and the Mt. Paektu secret camp and inspected the Tower of the Chuche Idea, West Sea Barrage and other places.

Finnish Communist Party Leader Meets Envoy

SK2808013391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] Yrjo Hakanen, chairman of the Finnish Communist Party-Unity, received Yo Song-chol, our country's ambassador to Finland on 22 August. On this occasion, the ambassador extended greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to Chairman Yrjo Hakanen. The chairman expressed deep appreciation for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. A conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere on this occasion.

Youth Group Receives Letters on Reunification

SK2408152291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA)—The Union of Young Communists of Cuba, the Youth League of Afghanistan and the Central Committee of the Rwagasore Revolutionary Youth of Burundi expressed support to the Korean people's cause of national reunification in their solidarity letters to the C.C. [Central Committee], the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

Noting that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises and other nuclear war games annually staged by the United States and the South Korean authorities are further aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula and gravely threatening security and peace in Asia, the Union of Young Communists of Cuba, in its letter, affirmed their support for the Korean people's just cause of national reunification.

The Youth League of Afghanistan said the deployment of the more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear and chemical weapons and the stationing of U.S. imperialist aggression troops in South Korea with an area of less than 100,000 square kilometres are rendering the situation on the Korean peninsula strained. It demanded an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

The Central Committee of the Rwagasore Revolutionary Youth of Burundi manifested their everlasting support to the Korean people in the struggle to repulse outside forces and reunify the country independently.

Meanwhile, a letter of solidarity came to the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Austria Friendship Association from Prof. and Dr. Herbert Steiner, chairman of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations between Austria and the DPRK and chairman of the Austrian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.

The letter highly estimated the efforts bent by the DPRK Government and the entire Korean people for the adoption of a nonaggression declaration, for the replacement of the armistice agreement by a peace agreement and the peaceful reunification of Korea under the wise leadership of the respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

Prize Given to Exemplary Youth Worker's Group

SK2608124891 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] A DPRK Central People's Committee decree awarding the Kim Il-song honorary youth prize to exemplary organizations of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea [LSWYK] was published.

The decree said the Kim Il-song honorary youth prize was given to the following LSWYK organizations, which have grown into organizations eternally loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and which have been exemplary in carrying out the assigned revolutionary tasks by inspiring members of the LSWYK: the primary LSWYK Committee in Pyongyang textile machine plant; the primary LSWYK Committee of the youth pit in the 8 February youth mine; the primary LSWYK Committee in the No.2 ore dressing general workshop in the Komdok mine complex; and the primary LSWYK Committee in No.4 mine district in the Musan mine complex.

National Festival of Youth, Students Mark Day

SK2608102391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—A national festival of youth and students to mark the first Youth Day opened at the February 8 House of Culture on August 25.

The festival will be held from primary organizations to the central organization of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea through county, city and provincial organizations.

It will continue till August 28.

It will be held, divided into political, economic, art and sports festivals.

Political festival includes oratorical contests, experiences-telling and meetings of youth and students, economic festival technical innovations-telling and short-term socialist emulations, art festival colourful performances and sports festival different sports games. [sentence as received]

During the festival provincial open air stages will be set up in Pyongyang for art performances, oratorical contests, meetings, gatherings to congratulate innovators and pleasant dancing parties.

National Meeting Held on First Youth Day

SK2708110391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—A national meeting celebrating the first Youth Day was held at the Kim Il-song Stadium this afternoon.

The day when the great leader President Kim Il-song formed the Young Communist League of Korea (August 28, 1927) during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was designated as Youth Day in Korea.

Participating in the meeting were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau, the C.C., the WPK, and vice-president, and other senior officials of the party and the state, delegates to the Youth Day celebrations Kwang Yong, people and students in the city, more than 100,000 all told.

Also present were the delegation of Korean youth and students in Japan and many foreign young people.

Loyal letters to the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from the youth and students of the provinces, young soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces, young public security officers, young men and women of the Ministry of Railways and the Korean youth and students in Japan on the first Youth Day were presented to senior officials of the party and state on the platform.

Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth (LSWY), made a report for the occasion.

He said it was another high glory and pride of the Korean young men and women to greet Youth Day, the first of its kind in the history of our country, amid the keen interest and earnest blessings of the whole party and the entire people.

Recalling that dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent the historical letter "Young men and women, be the young vanguard unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader" to the young people throughout the country and LSWY workers greeting Youth Day, the reporter said:

The letter comprehensively summed up the victorious course of the Korean youth movement, a course of a proud struggle it has covered under the leadership of the party and the leader, and is a great programme of the Communist youth movement of our era indicating the road of successfully carrying forward to accomplishment the cause of chuche revolution through generations by strengthening and developing the work of the LSWY to suit the demand of the developing eituation and training the young poeple more sturdily as the young vanguard of the party.

The institution of Youth Day in our country is of weighty importance for the political and ideological life of the young men and women and the development of the youth movement, Choe Yong-hae said.

Today, he stated, the Korean youth movement is making a dynamic advance on a new, higher stage, under the outstanding, tested leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The energetic guidance of the dear leader has been the vital force of our youth movement and the fundamental factor of all the victories and successes attained in the work of the LSWY, he said, and went on:

It is under his wise leadership that the youth movement in our country has greeted a great heyday to throw its rays as a pattern of the world youth movement and all the young people are powerfully demonstrating the great strength of the young vanguard in the 1990s.

It is the praiseworthy spirit of our young men and women to loyally defend the party in single-hearted unity with death-defying resolution and unbreakable fighting spirit, on the frontline of the struggle to implement the party policies, loudly shouting the slogan of "Young vanguard," cherishing undisputed trust in the party.

The reporter went on:

All the young people have unshakable faith and determination to share the destiny with our party for ever, united in one mind around the great leader and the dear leader with the firm revolutionary outlook on the leader and the revolutionary outlook of chuche.

Unbounded loyalty to the party and the leader, revolutionary spirit, high spirit of organisation and discipline, industrious and simple character are the admirable traits of the Korean youth today.

This is a clear manifestation of the proud reality of our country where the question of the youth has been successfully resolved by the correct leadership of the party and a firm guarantee for a bright prospect of the revolutionary cause of chuche.

The reporter laid stress on preparing the rising generations more firmly to be the young vanguard of unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader in response to the letter sent by the dear leader.

We, he said, should carry forward the revolutionary spirit of the youth of the preceeding generation to loyally uphold the party leadership with the might of single-hearted unity and strictly keep off any wind of liberalization and any slightest unsocialistic elements from infiltrating into the ranks of our youth.

We, he noted, will wage a vigorous joint struggle to reunify the country at any cost in the '90s by pooling strength with the South Korean youth and students and all Korean youth overseas and make all our efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the progressive youth and students of all countries.

Pak Ku-ho, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan who is heading the delegation of Korean youth and students in Japan, spoke at the meeting.

He expressed the determination to more dynamically carry on the work of the League of Korean Youth in Japan in hearty response to the chuche-oriented line and policy of the Korean youth movement in Japan clarified by the great leader and the dear leader and prepare the rising generations better to be a reliable successor to the patriotic movement, a vanguard of the times.

Youth Day Activities Detailed

SK2708082691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0729 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—Colorful functions are being held here to mark the significant first Youth Day which falls on August 28.

Open-air stages for the young vanguards from the provinces have been built splendidly in various places of the capital from August 25 to foster the festive mood.

Put on stages are vocal and instrumental music and other art pieces. Among the songs are "Let Us Youths Uphold Our Party", "We Wish We Could Give Him Youth", "Best Is My Homeland," "The Song of Red Flag" and "March of Democratic Youth".

Oratorical speeches and explanation of slogans by youths and students and young narrators are interposed between stage pieces to incite the enthusiasm of the participants.

Achievements and experiences gained by young heroes and labour innovators of the elder generation are introduced.

The young people, on the stages, fully display their revolutionary belief and firm will to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche through generations.

On August 26 a national youth and student race to celebrate Youth Day was held in the capital.

On the same day a national meeting for exchanging experiences of chairmen of "model young vanguard LSWY [League of Socialist Working Youth] primary organizations" and officials of the league in educating the youth and children was held in the central hall of the LSWY and an experience-swap meeting of active readers took place at the Pyongyang school children's palace.

Youth, Students Issue Nonaggression Declaration

SK2708111391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1020 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA)—A political forum of youth and students in Pyongyang on the occasion of the joint month of peace of students in the North, South and abroad for the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula and the adoption of a nonaggression declaration was held in Pyongyang on August 27.

Choe Hyon-tok, chairman of the Korean Students Committee, and students made speeches at the forum. The speakers said that it is not only a vital matter related to the destiny of our nation but also an urgent demand for peace

and security of mankind to denuclearise the Korean peninsula and remove the danger of a nuclear war.

A dangerous situation in which a nuclear war may break out any moment owing to the U.S. imperialists' schemings to provoke a nuclear war has been created on the Korean peninsula, they noted, and continued:

In order to defuse the tensions and create a peaceful environment for national reunification it is imperative to make the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdraw from South Korea and sign a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S. and, at the same time, adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South.

The youth and students in the North, South and abroad, for the present, should not allow the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities to stage any more "Team Spirit" joint military exercises, large-scale nuclear war manoeuvres in South Korea but wage a massive solidarity struggle in demand of the adoption of the nonaggression declaration between the North and the South.

An appeal to the youth and students at home and abroad was adopted at the meeting.

The appeal calls on all the students inside and outside the country to bitterly denounce the U.S. imperialists for blocking the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and working hard to bring nuclear disasters to our nation and their followers, splittist forces for carrying on their moves to provoke a nuclear war and to turn out in a nationwide struggle to get all nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea withdrawn from there.

Noting that the adoption of a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South is a very responsible work for creating a favourable condition for the reunification of the Korean peninsula, it calls for raising higher the just voices in the North, South and overseas in demand of the adoption of the non-aggression declaration as well as the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear weapons.

Let us all struggle more staunchly to make 1995 firmly confident of national reunification, it concludes as the first year of the unified country at any cost.

Art Performances Held To Celebrate Youth Day

SK2808090191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0728 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)—Art performances were given by artists and school children in Pyongyang on August 27 to significantly celebrate the first youth day (August 28).

Put on the stages were art pieces showing the greatness of our leader and our party, the advantages of Korean-style socialism and the pride of the young vanguard who are glorifying the honor of a vanguard and shock brigade by remaining loyal to the leadership of the party and the leader and carrying through the party's lines and policies with the chuche idea as their unshakable faith.

Artists of the central youth art propaganda team gave a performance at the central youth hall, pupils of the Kumsong senior middle school No. 2 and art circle members of the palace at the Pyongyang school children's palace and pupils of the Kumsong senior middle school No. 1 and art circle members of palace at the Mangyongdae school children's palace.

The performers vividly showed the unbounded pride and honour of the youth and students who are grandly celebrating the youth day under the deep loving care of our party and the beautiful spiritual world of the young men and women of our times which is displayed at the socialist construction sites.

Symposium Marks 55th Anniversary of Kim Victory

SK2608065191 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0521 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—A national symposium of social science was held in Samjiyon on August 25 on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the victorious battle in Fusong county seat organised and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The speakers noted that the battle organised and commanded by Comrade Kim Il-song in August 1936 when the suppression of the Japanese imperialists was harsher than ever before was a historical event which dealt a telling blow to the enemies and led to a great turn in bringing the Korean revolution to a great upsurge and powerfully encouraging and stimulating the anti-imperialist, antifascist struggle of the revolutionary people all over the world.

They pointed out that Comrade Kim Il-song correctly chose the target of major attack and dealt an annihilating blow to the enemies with superb tactics in which surprise assault, bold charge, and allurement were skillfully combined, and won a brilliant victory.

The victory was a historical event which occasioned an epochal turn in building bases in Mt. Paektu and expanding and developing the armed struggle into the homeland, they said, and added:

With the victory in the battle, unquestioned trust in and unbounded respect and reverence for Comrade Kim Il-song became deeper among the people of all strata, anti-Japanese sentiments and revolutionary spirit were heightened among them and people of broad strata in the border areas and homeland actively responded to the armed struggle.

Meeting Marks Anniversary of Chuche Idea Academy

SK2608054191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—A meeting was held on August 25 to mark the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Chuche Idea Academy.

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], read a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the personnel of the Academy at the meeting.

Yi Chi-su, president of the Academy, said in his report that the Academy has covered the road of its development under the warm care of the WPK from its inception.

He said that the number of the scholars has increased and its material and technical foundation has been firmly built up.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have published a lot of works to provide scholars with valuable ideological and theoretical pabulum for the study of the chuche idea, he noted, and continued:

This is why the scholars of the Academy could not only deeply study the principle of the man-centred ideology but also make remarkable successes in the work of explaining the great chuche idea and the lines and policies of the WPK, its embodiment, widely in a deep-going manner.

The reporter stressed that the scholars of the Chuche Idea Academy should enrich all the provinces of the social sciences including the chuche philosophy, chuche economics and chuche political science with new achievements in their studies on the basis of man-centred philosophical principles and methodology and thus creditably fulfil their missions to the times and their honorable duties.

A letter of pledge to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was adopted at the meeting.

WPK Central Committee Thanks Letters Delivered

SK2508131591 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Text] The letters of thanks of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] were delivered to the units which were exemplary in implementing the party's decision on further enhancing the people's lives. The people's committees of the provinces, cities, and counties of South Pyongan Province, Yanggang Province, others properly carried on the organizational and political work under the guidance of the relevant party committees and vigorously and successfully conducted the mass-oriented struggle to build many dwellings and increase the people's consumer goods.

In Sinpo, they formed construction material production bases, such as those for the production of cement, sheet glass, hume concrete pipes, sanitary wares, and wave-form slates, and are building modern dwellings. The municipal government set up a goal of building some 1,000 dwellings this year. Accelerating the construction, it completed some 380 housing units during the first half of the year.

In many cities and counties, including Pyongwon County, Kumgang County, and Hwadae County, they formed effective livestock breeding bases and non-grain feed production bases, and are raising many pigs as a mass movement. In the cities and counties, they are keeping the local industrial plants in good operation, thereby increasing the production of the people's consumer goods.

In Yomju County, Yontan County, Chonnae County, and other cities and counties, they strengthened the material and technological bases of the local industrial plants, and through continuous technological innovation, they are producing and supplying various kinds of consumer goods more satisfactorily. Also, they are developing the production of the 3 August people's consumer goods as a mass movement, and by increasing the kinds of consumer goods and enhancing their quality, they are helping enhance the working people's lives.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il highly appraised the success achieved by the municipal and county party committees, people's committees, and administrative and economic guidance committees in the work to enhance the people's lives. The units which have received the letters of thanks of the WPK Central Committee for their success in the work to enhance the people's lives are as follows: The party committees, the people's committees, and administrative and economic guidance committees of South Pyongan Province, Yanggang Province, Kim Chong-suk County, Kim Hyong-chik County, Kim Hyong-kon County, Samjiyon County, Taeungdan County, Samsu County, Pungso County, Pochon County, Chungsan County, Taehung County, Sinyang County, Maengsan County, Kaechon City, Pyongwon County, Taedong County, Mundok County, Yangdok County, Pyongsong City, Tokchon City, Pukchang County, Sukchon County, Yongwon County, Onchon County, Chongju County, Yomju County, Changsong County, Sonchon County, Unjon County, Changgang County, Kopung County, Songhwa County, Unchon County, Yontan County, Posan County, Chohung County, Kumgang County, Chorwon County, Hoeyang County, Chepo County, Sonnae County, Changdo County, Sinpo City, Sinhung County, Kumya County, Yodok County, Hwadae County, Sonbong County, Orang County, Chongjin City Puyun District.

The resolution meetings to repay the WPK Central Committee letter of thanks with loyalty were held in relevant units. Present at the resolution meetings were the functionaries of the relevant sector and the functionaries of the relevant units. The WPK Central Committee letters of thanks were delivered at the meetings amid

warm applause of those present. This was followed by debates of resolution. Letters of resolution were adopted at the meetings.

Daily Discusses Spirit of 'National Independence'

SK2608052291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 26 Aug 91

["Role of Spirit of National Independence in Shaping Destiny of a Nation"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—The unique idea of achieving great unity on the basis of patriotism and spirit of national independence which was set out by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historical work "Let Us Achieve the Great Unity of Our Nation" is a great ideology which enables our nation to bring about an eternal prosperity and a highly important guideline for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification through its close unity.

NODONG SINMUN August 25 says this in a by-lined article headlined "Role of Spirit of National Independence in Shaping Destiny of a Nation".

The paper quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as saying:

"People love their fatherland and value the independence of their nation. This is the thought and feeling common to every member of the nation".

The paper further says:

Independence is the life and soul of the people as well as of the country and nation.

It is a proud tradition of our nation to shape its destiny in the spirit of independence.

Regarding independence as its life and soul, a nation must advocate and realise its independence by united effort and achieve its common prosperity. This is the chuche-orientated view of the nation which was expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The spirit of national unity is the ideological and spiritual source of an eternal development and prosperity of a nation.

The spirit of national independence calls upon a nation to think over and judge all the problems arising in shaping its destiny with its own brain and solve them by its efforts in its own interests. A nation with the spirit of national independence shapes its destiny by its own efforts under whatever circumstances. A nation who has such a spirit is unconquerable. But if it has no independence, a nation falls into flunkeyism, dogmatism, national nihilism and other obsolete ideas and, finally, makes a mess of the revolution and construction while reading other's faces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has wisely led our people to solve all the problems of the revolution and construction strictly in the spirit of national independence in reliance upon their own efforts and their own way.

Pointing out that the spirit of national independence is an ideological foundation for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification under the banner of great national unity, the paper says:

The driving force of national reunification is the whole Korean nation. The national reunification is an independent cause of the Korean nation and the force which can achieve the national reunification is the internal force of our nation. The might of the driving force is immediately the might of unity.

This unity can be achieved only when it is based on patriotism and the spirit of national independence.

The main point in achieving national reunification is not procedure and modality but the achievement of true concord and unity of the whole nation. If the entire people in the North and the South and the compatriots overseas unite in mind in the spirit of patriotism and national independence and attain great national unity on its basis, major problems arising in achieving the national reunification can be solved. And if they are solved, other problems can be settled very easily.

If there is a great national unity, it is possible to decisively frustrate interference of any outside forces and schemings of splittists and achieve the independent reunification of the country successfully.

Party Committee Indoctrinates Farm Workers

SK2708020291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2200 GMT 25 Aug 91

[Text] The party committee in Sinho-ri, Sinpo City, South Hamgyong Province, is substantially carrying out indoctrination among the farm workers on the superiority of the socialist system of our style centered on the popular masses.

The ri [the unit of the administrative system] party committee is instilling into the farm workers that our country is a people's country, the best country to live in, where everyone lives a happy life, upholding the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il through lectures and explanatory talks.

At the same time, the ri party committee is ensuring that all the farm workers awake to the love and considerations shown to them by the state. The ri party committee arranges meetings in which those who have suffered all kinds of maltreatment and disparagement in the past simply because they had had no country of their own speak of their experiences.

Members of this cooperative farm are now causing an upsurge in farming to give full play to the superiority of socialism of our style, which has completely embodied the chuche idea.

National Exhibition of Technical Innovations Held

SK2608102591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—A national exhibition of technical innovations was held at the Musan mining complex, an iron headings production centre in the northern part of our country.

Displayed at the exhibition were over 1,000 kinds of 1,927,000 pieces of equipment, materials, parts, tools, electronic automation elements and devices made by workers and union members of more than 8,600 industrial establishments across the country. The exhibits will actively contribute to upgrading the level of the technical equipment of iron headings production processes at the complex and building a base for the readjustment, repair and process of equipment.

An opening ceremony of the exhibition was held on the spot on August 25.

Electrification of Paegam-Yugok Railway Completed

SK2608133691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 24 Aug 91

[Text] Party members and workers of various regions who are moving forward vigorously to continue to uphold the slogan "What the party decides, we will do" are bringing about endless increases in production and construction, thus demonstrating the superiority and might of our own style of socialism.

First is news about the completion of the electrification of the railway between paegam and Yugok on the occasion of the significant first Youth Day.

This electrification of the railway, which extends over much of Mt. Paektu, is part of a plan by the great leader to construct a railroad through the northern regions. This is a brilliant result of our party's great nature to remake policy as well as an innovative gift from the railroad construction youth to the party on the occasion of the first Youth Day.

The railroad construction youth, who are loyally supporting the plan of the great leader and the party's leadership, greatly demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude. Thus, in a short time they erected about 4,000 electricity poles; increased the electric wire by 82.1 km; constructed four electric power substations; and reinforced and built 10 bridges.

The completion of the electrification of the railway between paegam and Yugok made it possible to supply the increasing demand of whole logs easily to various sectors of the people's economy; develop the transportation of this region; and improve the material and cultural level of the people.

On 24 August a ceremony was held at the paegam Youth Railway Station a ceremony to open the electrification of the youth railway between paegam and Yugok. A congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea to the members of the youth shock brigade, construction workers on the electric railway, and volunteers for their innovations in the electrification of the youth railway between paegam to Yugok was delivered to enthusiastic applause from the participants. At the opening ceremony, Chairman Choe Yong-hae made a report.

On 23 August a meeting was held to present the electric locomotive and passenger car named "Youth" at the paegam Youth Railway Station. After making a report on the presentation, a certificate of the presentation was delivered and debates took place to express their resolve.

Power Equipment Producer Reports Achievements

SK2608103391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA)—Workers of the Taean heavy machine complex, a leading producer of power generating equipment in Korea, are reporting achievements in the production of ordered equipment.

In less than one month, they manufactured more than 200 electric motors and transformers including an extra-large motor intended for a 4,000-hp [horse power] compressor and a 16,000 KVA tranformer.

They made non-standard ordered equipment including cooling compressor and absorption separator, special high-tension facilities.

This is tantamount to the output of the complex in the past three months.

KCNA Reviews 28 Aug Pyongyang Press

SK2808090691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0737 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA)—Papers here today report that "Let Us Achieve the Great Unity of Our Nation", a work of the great leader President Kim Il-song, was studied and disseminated abroad.

Papers carry news that President Kim Il-song received reply messages from foreign party and state leaders and a letter of solidarity from crewmen of a Liberian-flagged ship in Hungnam Port supporting the joint statement of the DPRK political parties and public organisations.

NODONG SINMUN conveys words of South Korean people ardently revering and highly praising President Kim Il-song as the great politician of chuche, a lodestar of reunification.

A detailed gist of "Our socialism for the people will not perish", a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was carried by the Bangladesh paper AL-AMIN, says the press.

Papers report that a national meeting was held here to celebrate the first Youth Day (August 28), loyal letters to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il from the youth and students in provinces, young soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces, young public security officers, young men and women of the Ministry of Railways, and the Korean youth and students in Japan were conveyed to the platform party of the meeting and art performances were given on this occasion.

Given in the press is reaction of young officials to "Young men and women, be the young vanguard unfailingly loyal to the party and the leader", a work of Comrade Kim Chong-il.

NODONG SINMUN deals with the thoroughgoing revolutionary outlook on the leader which members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and members of revolutionary organisations maintained during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Introduced in the daily are words of foreign public speaking highly of the successful solution of the problem of young people in Korea and her bright future.

Given in the press are an account of a political forum of youth and students in Pyongyang for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the adoption of a nonaggression declaration and an appeal to the youth and students in the North and the South and abroad which was adopted at the forum.

Papers inform the readers that a government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea left here to participate in the fourth round of inter-governmental full-dress talks for the normalisation of DPRK-Japan diplomatic relations.

NODONG SINMUN reports that the governor-general of Jamaica and the president of the Caribbean National cmovement respectively met with the DPRK ambassador to Jamaica.

Papers observe day of the navy of the Korean People's Army.

Carried in the press is an indictment of the Korean Democratic Lawyers Association on the situation of human rights in South Korea.

A delegate of the international league for the rights and liberty of peoples exposed at a meeting of the U.N. Human Rights Organisation the violation of human rights by the South Korean authorities, says NODONG SINMUN.

The paper comes out with a commentary condemning the South Korean authorities' fascist suppression of the National Council of Student Representatives and the National Council of Trade Unions.

Kim Tae-chung, president of the South Korean New Democratic Party, asserted that the successive dictatorial "regimes" in South Korea had no will for reunification, a South Korean resident laid bare the puppets' inhuman maltreatment of the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and cholera is spreading throughout South Korea, says NODONG SINMUN.

The paper informs the readers that the South Korean puppets committed a grave military provocation, firing a large-calibre machinegun at a post of our side in the demilitarized zone in the eastern sector of the front.

"United States must withdraw nuclear arms from South Korea" is the title of a NODONG SINMUN article.

Wang Zhen, vice-president of china, called for having stronger faith in socialism and communism, says the press.

NODONG SINMUN reports that party members and cadres of central organs of China underscored the need to strengthen the party building and oppose the "peaceful transition" and the Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY called for building a strong cultural defence to bar the "peaceful transition".

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam called for paying attention to the fulfilment of plan, Joaquim Chissano was reelected president of the Frelimo Party and the Communist Party of Colombia affirmed that it would remain faithful to the principle of Marxism-Leninism, says the paper.

According to the press, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk urged the United Nations to dispatch ceasefire observers and advisors to Cambodia, the Egyptian president referred to the relationship with Libya and the Soviet president released a decree on the composition of the Economic Administration Committee of the USSR.

South Korea

Students Show Mixed Reaction to USSR Coup

SK2808032891 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Aug 91 p 3

[Text] Student activist groups are embarrassed and divided in their stance over the recent failure of the Soviet coup.

Concerning the collapse of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union, some of them seem to be at a loss as to how to interpret the revolutionary changes.

While most college students and citizens hail the ongoing developments in the Soviet Union, some student activists are keeping silent or praising the failed coup as "an attempt to bring about true socialism and rectify Gorbachev's maladministration."

Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives], the nation's largest student activist group, has not yet commented on the recent development in Moscow, saying it has not yet obtained sufficient information.

Experts say that Marx-Leninism is quickly losing its influence within the student activist circle in the wake of the political upheaval in the Soviet Union.

"Leaders of student activists have reached a critical point, where they must decide whether to turn to ultraleftism or to social movements based on recognition of what's going on in the world," they point out.

Some radical students put up big character posters on campus praising the coup by Soviet hard-liners, while other students put up posters condemning it, embarrassing their leftist colleagues.

The student activists are still split over the Soviet coup and in their interpretation of the nature of the ongoing developments in Moscow.

Student activists at Konkuk University said Monday in their campus newspaper that the coup "was a judgment against Gorbachev whose free market system invited only the demerits of capitalism instead of solving the Soviet Union's economic problems."

A big character poster at Korea University also praised the coup as "intended for genuine socialism by correcting Gorbachev's maladministration."

It also warned against "a strengthened ideology of imperialism."

On the contrary, a poster at Seoul National University denounced the coup as a revolt, saying it was "recklessly pushed by a handful of neo-Stalinist nomenclature, who had no socialist conviction or perspective.

"It was the mature political consciousness of the Soviet people that crushed the coup attempt, and it was not a mere victory for Yeltsin and other rightist bourgeois."

Students at Yonsei University also proclaimed in a poster that "the problem of the Soviet Union can only be solved when the Soviet people can collectively control the wealth they produce, and that is possible only through a revolution from below."

Experts said that many student activists are critical about the Soviet upheaval, while most Koreans welcome it, "because they are ideology-oriented."

They also said that the failure of the coup and democratic movement in the Soviet Union will isolate radical leftist groups in Korea who still stick to classical Communist theory such as Marx-Leninism and other radical socialist dogmas.

The experts also noted that the silence of Chondaehyop on the Soviet development "shows how embarrassed the group is" and predicted the ebbing of ideology in future activities.

But a Chondaehyop spokesman said yesterday that it will announce its stance over the failure of the coup and collapse of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union next week.

"Now all the information is blocked and provided by Western media. We need time to analyze the history and reality of the Soviet Union," he said, adding, however, that Chondaehyop leadership "is at a loss as to how to explain the continued collapse of the socialist governments."

Experts said that most dissident groups accept the Soviet development as reality and predicted that illegal dissident groups will all dissolve sooner or later.

Government Plans To Create Inter-Korean Zone

SK2808042991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0212 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP)—Creating a site for inter-Korean contact, environmental protection and population dispersal are the central features of South Korea's land development plan for 1992-2001, drafted by the Construction Ministry and the Korea Land Development Institute.

A public hearing opened Wednesday [28 August] on the plan, which also proposes reopening road and rail links to North Korea, jointly developing tourist spots in the area on the east coast between Mt. Sorak in the South and Mt. Kumgang in the North, and exploiting the water resources of the Han and Imjin Rivers.

The government will promote a joint inter-Korean study of the ecology of the Demilitarized Zone that divides the two halves of Korea, seek to designate a zone for conservation and maximize mutual benefits by joint exploitation of mineral resources.

Rehabilitation of the Kyongui (Seoul-Shinuiju) and Kyongwon (Seoul-Wonsan) railway lines will be sought and efforts will be made to restore road and sea links.

Korea was divided into capitalist South and communist North in 1945 and they fought a three-year war from 1950. Travel and correspondence are banned.

The government will build a "reunification park," "freedom path" and "South-North economic cooperation complex" in addition to the announced "peace city" along the Korean border to enhance opportunities for contact between people on both sides.

To strengthen protection of the environment, a government "green plan" will introduce ecological concepts into development projects, which will be allowed only in

areas where damage to the environment is assessed to be minimal. Antipollution measures will be compulsory for all facilities.

The government will build cities where only pollution-free energy and low-pollution automobiles are allowed and where waste is completely disposed of.

Nationwide, 157 sewage disposal plants will be constructed in addition to waste burial facilities in 34 areas.

To reduce the population of seoul, the government will build "office parks" in other major cities, spur development of new towns in rural areas, and relocate half of Korea's factories to the southwest and central west of the country, where industrial development has been relatively slow.

If migration to Seoul and its satellites is left unstopped, 2.1 million people will move to the area in 1992-2001.

North Attitude To Be Tested at UNDP Meeting

SK2808042891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0223 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP)—A government official said Wednesday that recent changes in the Soviet Union came as a serious shock to North Korea and it was likely to change its attitude toward economic exchanges with South Korea.

North Korea might retreat into its shell further to safeguard its communist system or seek closer ties with China and improve foreign relations, he said.

It would look for signs of a change in attitude at meetings, including a meeting of the U.N. Development Program (UNDP) in Changchun, China, Aug. 29-30, the prime ministers' talks in September in Pyongyang and a UNDP meeting in Pyongyang in October.

The South will test the North Korea's attitude on its plan to establish special economic zones in cities adjacent to the Tuman River in Unggi, Saebyol and Najin, he said.

If North Korea would open its doors to foreign companies, the government would encourage South Korean companies to enter.

Since the Soviet situation will push Pyongyang closer to Beijing, the government will try to improve cooperative relations with China to promote economic exchange with North Korea.

Efforts to improve ties with China will include conclusion of agreements on trade and an investment guarantee.

It was highly likely that Pyongyang would change its attitude on opening and Seoul's biggest worry was that North Korea would shut its doors again, he said.

North Korea is expected to be more cautious concerning foreign relations, seeking to minimize the impact of the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union.

It is also possible that North Korea will be more positive in inter-Korean economic relations if it decides there is no problem safeguarding its communist system, he said.

NUB Says 1990 'Worst Year' for North Economy

SK2808094091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0810 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—The North Korean economy had its worst year on record in 1990, contracting for the first time since 1953, the National Unification Board [NUB] said Wednesday.

Gross national product was 23.1 billion U.S. dollars, down 3.75 percent from 24 billion dollars in 1989, and per capita GNP dropped 5.25 percent from 1,123 dollars to 1,064 dollars.

North Korean GNP grew 2.4 percent in 1989.

External trade shrank 4 percent to 4.64 billion dollars and Pyongyang had a trade deficit of 600 million dollars. External debt grew from 6.78 billion dollars in 1989 to 7.86 billion dollars last year.

The board made a thorough reassessment of North Korea's GNP because of big differences in estimates by Korean and foreign institutions, an official said.

North Korea needs more than 1 million tons of grain until this fall's harvest due to a poor crop last year, he said. The grain ration in North Korea was recently cut by an average 20 percent.

Science Congress Clears Way for Exchanges

SK2708100191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0925 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (YONHAP)—The 1991 international science and technology congress in Yanji, China, last week, the first occasion for South and North Korean scientists to be together, cleared the way for direct scientific and technological exchanges between South and North, Chong Chu-yong, acting chairman of the Korean Federation of Scientific and Technological Societies, said Tuesday.

He said he hoped the scientific encounter between Seoul and Pyongyang would expedite national unification and he thought North Korea sent 46 delegates to the meeting because global changes and economic problems were forcing it to open to the outside world.

North Korean chief delegate Ho Pyong-chin, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Science and Technology, was experienced, considerate and a good conversation partner, Chong said.

"The North Korean participants showed positive responses. The congress will develop into a regular meeting if we push ahead with a practical policy," Chong said.

It was a world trend to respect science and technology, which were geared to political affairs, he said.

The conference was held in an atmosphere of overall frankness despite sporadic ideological cliches uttered by the Northerners about U.S. troops in South Korea and South Korean students who defied a government ban to visit North Korea, Chong said.

Imports of DPRK Zinc Ingots Increase Sharply

SK2708053491 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC JOURNAL in English 26 Aug 91 p 29

[Text] Imports of North Korean zinc ingots are increasing sharply, according to government and industry sources.

Imports of the item in the first seven months of this year totaled $22.426 million, or 19,269 tons, representing 27.3 percent of the total imports from North Korea in the period.

Moreover, import permits issued for North Korean zinc ingots in July alone amounted to $4.056 million or 3,777 tons. Should this pace continue, imports of North Korean zinc ingots would amount to 30,000 tons for all of this year, 12 percent of the demand of 250,000-260,000 tons estimated for this year.

Import prices of North Korean zinc ingots are 15 to 20 percent cheaper than international prices, and no duty is livied on imports from North Korea.

Effect of Soviet Events on DPRK Viewed

SK2808033891 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Aug 91 p 1

[By staff reporter Kim Chang-yong]

[Text] Affected by rapid developments in the Soviet Union following the foiled coup against President Mikhail Gorbachev, relations between South and North Korea will remain chilly for the time being but the long-term prospect is not so dim, analysts and government officials said yesterday.

The North is expected to slow down the pace of its move to open the doors to the West in the short run and rather concentrate its efforts to indoctrinate the people with Kim Il-song's chuche (self-reliance) ideology to minimize impact of the Soviet reform drives on the long-isolated society.

Its propaganda media broadcast a commentary Monday calling for public support of the "Great Leader" Kim and the Korea Workers' Party that "has highlighted our own superior way of socialism."

"The North, flustered in the twist of the Soviet upheavals, is now placed in a dilemma. If it was the North that was delighted most by the ouster of the reformist Gorbachev, it may also be the North that is being shocked most by his returning to office and the subsequent collapse of the Soviet Communist Party," one analyst said.

North Korea watchers here viewed that Pyongyang would seek further close ties with China to fill the vacuum in its foreign relations left by the Soviet Union's further looser links in the wake of the Aug. 19 coup which the North immediately hailed as one of its greatest errors in recent diplomacy.

North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam visited Beijing Saturday to meet his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichien apparently with an eye to tune up their position of the current Soviet situation.

Seoul officials hastily foresaw the possibility of Kim's trip to China "sooner or later" as he made a clandestine journey there in May last year shortly after the then Soviet foreign minister Eduard Shevardnadze informed Pyongyang of a Soviet plan to normalize ties with the capitalist South.

Kim stressed the need to step up "friendship and cooperation" between the North and China when he received a Chinese Communist Party delegation, led by Zhu Liang, head of the International Liaison Department at the Party Central Committee last weekend.

From the long-term standpoint, the North will be more pressed to woo Western countries, particularly the United States and Japan, beyond the communist ally for capital and technology as Moscow can no longer be regarded as a large patron, according to the officials.

"The ailing economy will not allow the North to remain isolated from the West. As the Soviet Union is believed to suspend or at least cut off its economic aid to the North drastically, the Kim Il-song government should become more positive in its approach to Washington and Tokyo," one senior official said.

"There is high probability that the North will see progress in its fourth round of negotiations with Japan on their normalization of ties in Beijing this weekend that will entail a bail-out of its economy."

On establishing formal ties, Tokyo will give hundreds of millions of dollars to Pyongyang in compensation for its colonial rule of the Korean peninsula, money which will ease shortages in daily commodities facing North Koreans.

The Soviet Union supplied 40 percent of the North's entire oil requirements last year, as well as supplying arms. It is the largest creditor with loans totalling $3.2 billion, over half of the North's foreign liabilities.

The Soviets have scrapped offering very cheap "comrade prices" for its oil to the North, effective next year.

Gorbachev appeared to have been displeased with the North's swift reporting of his overthrow and its backing of the coup plotters. Moscow dropped an invitation for the North Korean ambassador to a session which it held for top envoys from 25 countries including South Korea to brief the failed coup.

Radio Moscow Friday did not mention comments about the abortive coup by North Korea when it reported similar comments by Asian countries including South Korea and Japan.

Soviet Union Releases Fishing Boat

SK2808095691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0837 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP)—A South Korean squid boat and its 13-member crew, seized by a Soviet patrol boat on Aug. 17, was on its way home Wednesday after being released in Nakhodka, the Fisheries Administration said.

The 106-ton Hyosong-ho strayed into Soviet waters after its engine broke down.

It was released after negotiations between the Korean Embassy in Moscow and the Soviet Government, the administration said.

The boat is expected to arrive in Chumunjin on Saturday.

Taiwan Telecom Firm To Open Branch

SK2808100791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0652 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP)—Kingtel Telecommunication Corp. of Taiwan has applied to set up a locally-incorporated subsidiary in South Korea to sell Taiwanese products, a source said Wednesday.

Kingtel filed an investment application with the Finance Ministry on Aug. 7, he said.

It is the first time a foreign communication equipment firm has applied for permission to establish a locally-incorporated company here since July 1, when Korea opened the retail market to foreign firms, he said.

Kingtel would invest 100,000 U.S. dollars in the firm, which would sell Taiwanese telephones, cordless telephones, car telephones and facsimiles, he said.

It expects to sell 20,000 units in the first year and increase turnover 15 percent a year, he said. Kingtel will open four service centers in Seoul and secure Korean service agents in other major cities.

Kingtel's cheap Taiwanese telecommunications equipment will hurt Korean manufacturers. In particular, car and hand phones may sell well due to the low self-reliance rate of Korean technology, the source said.

Government Concludes Pacts With Sudan

SK2708112291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0939 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Sudan agreed Tuesday to conclude pacts on aviation, avoidance of double taxation and investment protection in the near future, the Foreign Ministry said.

Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and his Sudanese counterpart 'Ali Ahmad Sahlul signed the agreed minutes after the first South Korea-Sudan joint committee session on bilateral economic, technological and cultural cooperation.

Sahlul led his five-member delegation to Seoul for a four-day visit from Sunday. South Korea and Sudan normalized relations in April 1977.

The Sudanese foreign minister asked for active South Korean assistance in the form of loans from Seoul's economic cooperation and development fund, for his country's telephone exchange and road construction projects, according to the ministry.

Yi said the Korean Government will consider aid provision after Sudan presents concrete project plans, the ministry said.

Seoul To Apply to ILO at End of Year

SK2808100591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0913 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP)—Labor Minister Choe Pyong-yol said Wednesday that South Korea would formally apply for membership of the International Labor Organization (ILO) at the end of this year.

Addressing the National Assembly Labor Committee, Choe said the government would complete the procedures necessary to accept the ILO Charter before submitting the application.

It would also consider ratifying 26 of the 172 ILO treaties that are least likely to cause friction among labor, management and government, he said.

Carmakers Want Japan Cars Made in U.S. Banned

SK2808063091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0550 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korean carmakers have called on the government to ban Japanese automobiles wherever they were assembled.

The Korea Automobile Manufacturers Association [KAMA] said Wednesday that Honda was selling Accords built in America in the Korean market, and that Toyota and other Japanese firms were planning to follow suit.

Korea bans made-in-Japan cars under an import diversification policy.

Japanese automakers were likely to try harder to enter the Korean market as the European Community and United States were increasingly restricting imports of Japanese cars, KAMA said.

They are building factories in the EC and America in growing numbers, it said.

If the influx of Japanese cars continued it could do tremendous damage to Korean makers as the cars are cheaper than other foreign cars and their quality is competitive, KAMA said.

Cars produced in third countries with 50 percent or more Japanese capital should be subject to the import diversification policy, it said, and if imports of Japanese cars were not stopped, Korea's trade deficit with Japan would expand.

The trade deficit was 4.6 billion U.S. dollars in the first half of this year, up 1.7 billion dollars from the same period last year, according to the Korea Foreign Trade Association. This accounted for 70.5 percent of Korea's overall trade deficit of 6.492 billion dollars for the period.

Import-Export Changes for GATT Report Planned

SK2808051791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] South Korea, Aug. 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea is planning changes in its import-export, foreign exchange and customs tariff systems and will reflect the modifications in its report to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) next year.

Economic ministers agreed Tuesday, in a meeting headed by Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu, that the trade policy review mechanism (TPRM), due by June 1992, should show a closer match between Korean and GATT regulations in the three areas.

Economic Planning Board (EPB) officials said Wednesday that each related ministry had nearly finished its part of the report and that intra-governmental negotiations could begin next month to make final adjustments.

"It is too early to say outright what the changes will be," one official said. "TPRM in itself is just a report that explains each country's trade regulations. But once it is submitted to GATT, we are likely to be pressed to make changes in our policy to more closely approach GATT regulations.

"The government feels it needs to show to GATT that its policies are not so far apart from international practices," he said.

"The report is really a compilation of our positions on the Uruguay Round negotiations. Most areas covered in the TPRM are exactly the same sectoral issues included in the Uruguay Round," the official said.

Expected changes cover Korea's Foreign Exchange Control Law, a switch from the positive system to negative system, reduction in state subsidies, fewer restrictions on agricultural imports and an overall remake of the country's import-export procedures, the EPB officials said.

TPRM submission was agreed by GATT members in April 1989 for better evaluation of each other's trade policies. Officials here said the reports are often used to press a country to rectify what GATT considers discriminatory trade activities.

The United States, the European Community, Hungary, Thailand and 11 other GATT members have already presented reports. Korea, in an agreement with the Uruguay Round, will submit its TPRM by June next year.

The four largest trading groups—Japan, the United States, the EC and Canada—are required to present a TPRM every two years. Other nations in the top 20, including Korea, submit a report every six years.

Korea plans to complete a final report by February next year.

Government To Participate in GATT Negotiations

SK2808040891 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Aug 91 p 8

[Text] The government has decided to take part in negotiations over the expansion of the government procurement code of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the Trade-Industry Ministry said.

The government procurement committee of GATT now stipulates that signatory countries of the code must open their government purchase of commodities worth more than 130,000 SDR [Special Drawing Rights] (about 120 billion won) per nation to each other.

Under the negotiations over the expansion of the code, the committee seeks to make it obligatory for member governments' open procurement projects undertaken by local administrations and state-invested companies in addition.

Besides merchandise, the panel plans to include energy, transportation, telecommunications, sewage systems, construction and other services in the government procurement code.

The Korean government applied for membership of the code to the GATT committee in June last year.

As a step to remove non-trade barriers, the code was formulated in the Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations in 1979 and took effect in 1981.

At present, 20 countries are the signatories of the code. Among them are nine members of the European Community—the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Louxemburg and the Netherlands.

Others are the United States, Japan, Canada, Austria, Sweden, Finland, Norway, Switzerland, Singapore, Hong Kong and Israel.

Since its application for entry to the code, the Korean government has had negotiations with the United States and other signatory countries on joining it.

If the Korean government joins the code, the ministry said that domestic business concerns can annually take part in commodity procurements worth $50 billion offered by the signatory countries.

Seoul To Control Environment-Destroying Products

SK2808042391 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Aug 91 p 6

[Text] The use of 54 environment-destroying materials vital for the manufacture of various industrial products will be regulated by the government beginning next year.

According to a draft bill restricting the manufacture and use of the "controlled" substances for the purpose of protecting the ozone layer, those firms which want to start the manufacture of any one of the 54 substances, including CFC (chlorofluoro carbon) and halon, will be obliged to obtain the approval of the Ministry of Trade and Industry three months prior to the business commencement.

The existing makers and importers of these materials will have to tender their planned manufacturing and importing amounts for the following year every Sept. 30 to the ministry, officials said.

The ministry's move is a preliminary stage for the Seoul government to accede to the Montreal Protocol, aimed at freezing the use of these harmful materials to protect the ozone layer during the first half of next year, they said.

The protocol stipulated a severe trade disadvantage on countries which heavily use the materials but do not accede to the protocol such as by banning their import of materials for the substances which are vital for the manufacture of refrigerators, air conditioners and other industrial products.

Figures Given on Current Account Deficit

SK2808094691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0827 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP)—South Korea's current account deficit stands at 7.04 billion U.S. dollars for January-July and an additional 1 billion-dollar deficit is projected for August, the Bank of Korea [BOK] said Wednesday.

This is a seven-fold rise from 1.04 billion dollars in the same seven months last year, the central bank said.

The shortfall was 1,185 million dollars in July, up from 378 million dollars in June, BOK said in its monthly report on the international balance of payments.

Exports amounted to 5,779 million dollars on an international payments basis, up 6.5 percent, and imports to 6,726 million dollars, up 36.8 percent, for a deficit of 946 million dollars.

Trade with the United States swung to a deficit of 152 million dollars from a 364 million-dollar surplus in June and the deficit with Japan rose from 775 million dollars to 878 million dollars.

A surplus of 62 million dollars with the European Community in June became a 85 million-dollar deficit in July.

Export setbacks were suffered by shipbuilding (down 72.5 percent on a customs clearance basis), footwear (-14.4 percent), automobiles (-9.7 percent), tape recorders (-13.3 percent), toys (-11.9 percent) and steel products (-3.4 percent).

Doing well were petroleum products (up 94.9 percent), live fish (61.4 percent), chemical products (31.1 percent), machinery (9 percent) and electric and electronic goods (29 percent).

Imports of petroleum skyrocketed 211 percent and other major import items included metal ore (up 39.1 percent), crude steel (up 49.9 percent), machinery (up 27.4 percent) and electric and electronic products (up 29 percent).

The invisible trade deficit hit an all-time monthly high of 231 million dollars, led by increases in overseas travel spending and charterage of ships, the BOK report said.

In the tourism sector, Korea spent 371 million dollars and earned 238 million dollars for a record monthly deficit of 132 million dollars.

The transportation and insurance deficit was 134 million dollars because of higher payments for charterage, and the transferred payment deficit was 6 million dollars.

In the capital balance for January-July, inflow exceeded outflow by 2.449 billion dollars, up 89.3 percent from 1,294 million dollars a year earlier.

Hyundai Heavy Industry Workers Strike

SK2808042291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0202 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Ulsan, South Korea, Aug. 28 (OANA-YONHAP)—Some 18,000 workers of Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. went on strike Wednesday after rejecting a management pay offer.

The morning shift reported to work at the shipyard at 8 A.M. but went straight into task-force meetings to prepare for the strike and a rally at 1 P.M.

The union rejected a company offer to hike pay and reinstate dismissed workers in a vote Tuesday, 32.1 percent in favor and 67.2 percent against.

Hyundai Heavy, one of Korea's major shipbuilders, is a subsidiary of the Hyundai business group.

Workers demanded a 113,000-won (156 U.S. dollars) raise, or an increase of 19.27 percent, and immediate reinstatement of all 33 dismissed workers. The company countered with a 91,500-won (126 dollars) raise and rehiring of 14 workers after a four-month training period.

Negotiations failed after 21 rounds of talks since June.

Cambodia

Chea Sim Distributes Aid To People in Kandal

BK2808055791 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0417 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 28—Chea Sim, chairman of both the National Assembly and the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland, has distributed nearly 12 million riel worth of aid to flood victims in a district of Kandal Province.

The victims in Kandal Stoeng District, which was submerged by floods following heavy rains in the region, received 200 tons of husked rice and a good quantity of milk, fish sauce, sugar, cigarettes, soap, scarves and clothes.

Floods have destroyed 8,000 hectares of rice, 30 percent of houses and drowned hundreds of cattle and fowls, according to the local authorities.

The aid was donated by the Cambodian Red Cross, the Phnom Penh people's committee and several businessmen and charity people in the city.

Chairman Chea Sim, who is also Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, promised immediate supply of rice seeds to the local farmers when the tide recedes.

SPK Reports Flood Damage To Rice Farming

BK2808060891 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0420 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 28—The current flooding, one of the worst for decades, has dimmed the hope of farmers in Takeo Province to achieve their target of planting 181,000 ha of rice.

It Sarun, deputy head of the provincial agricultural service, who made the comment, also said that farmers of Takeo have striven harder this season due to drought that occurred for many straight years.

With sufficient rainfalls since early May this year, the farmers were expected to complete their rice cultivation by mid-September, he said adding that nevertheless, another natural calamity—a flood that was unheard of in the country before—has dashed their hope to achieve the goal.

He went on to say that part of the cultivated area in the districts of Bati and Tram Kak was inundated, but the exact toll of the disaster is yet to be surveyed.

The farmers of the province's nine districts had put 115,340 ha under rice, or already 63 per cent of the earmarked area, or 3,000 ha more than last monsoon, by mid-August.

This included 15,635 ha of short- and medium-term rice and 21,000 ha of sowing rice.

Leading were the district of Kirivong with 12,000 ha or 67 per cent of the plan, which was followed by the district of Kaoh Andet with 10,100 ha or about 60 per cent of the target.

Efforts in fertilizing the land were also made with 100 tonnes of chemical fertilizer provided by the provincial agricultural service in addition to 334,300 tonnes of compost procured by the farmers themselves. Meanwhile, thousands of hectares of land were covered with susidiary food and industrial crops.

According to a preliminary report, the country's floods caused losses of lives and destroyed tens of thousands of hectares of rice in three provinces.

Floods swelled in the province of Kompong Speu, parts of the provinces of Kampot, Takeo, Kandal and the suburban districts of the City of Phnom Penh following torrential rains in central high-lying regions by mid-August.

Road traffic was interrupted on portions of Highways 2, 3 and 4 due to the floods, so was train service because part of the track land was washed away, leaving only parallel steel rails bolted together by ties.

Now flood waters are receding in and around Kompong Speu and the situation across the province's seven districts has been gradually improved while the victims have successively received relief from local and foreign charity organisations and individuals.

The government has already appealed for international help.

Defense Minister Closes Training Course

BK2808054191 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1200 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] At Unit 290, a ceremony was recently held to close the first training course of 1991 on repairing technical equipment under the chairmanship of Comrade General Tie Banh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and defense minister. Comrade Major General Tha Thanchan, deputy chief of the General Political Department; and many other department chiefs and deputy chiefs, were present.

Major (Srei Chhorn), unit commander, started by reporting on the result of the training course during which our students paid attention to implementing well the tasks assigned by the unit. Thirty five students, during their theoretical and practical lessons, paid utmost attention to improving their capability to repair technical equipment. At the end of the training course each student received good results in his specialist task. Twelve of our comrades scored good points and 11 others were fair.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Gen. Tie Banh praised and called on all the students to pay attention to carrying out their specialist tasks well and build up good experiences in order to maintain their localities and the technical equipment's efficiency.

This ceremony was concluded after the students' representative pledged to expand their achievements upon returning to their respective units and to cooperate in maintaining equipment and ensuring its good quality.

VONADK Reports Outcome of SNC Meeting

BK2808013491 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Aug 91

["Special report from Phatthaya" on "the outcome of the second talks in Phatthaya of the Cambodian Supreme National Council"]

[Text] 1. On the morning of 27 August 1991, the session of the Supreme National Council [SNC] with the Samdech [Sihanouk] as chairman, decided on two significant points at the morning.

The first point is the dissolution of 70 percent of the regular armies and other armed forces of all Cambodian parties; the remaining 30 percent will be placed in camps under UN administration and all the weapons of this 30 percent will be put in separate warehouses under UN control. Furthermore, the remaining 30 percent of the regular Army and other armed forces should be completely dissolved before the organization of elections.

The second point. The SNC meeting chaired by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk has decided to let the latter write to the UN secretary general to ask for the dispatch of UN control force to Cambodia in September 1991. The essence is to control Vietnamese aggressors' forces and all Cambodian parties.

The proposal for control in September is to carry out successive controls within the framework of UN dispatching sufficient forces to carry out control in accordance with a comprehensive solution.

2. This result has great significance in moving toward a solution of the nearly 13 year-long war of aggression conducted by Vietnam in Cambodia because it involves the dissolution of the overwhelming majority of the regular Armies and other armed forces.

The Cambodian and Vietnamese people and people in the world are happy with this result. Thus, the withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia will be controlled by the United Nations and the Cambodian people will decide their own destiny themselves.

Therefore, those compatriots who are still working for the Vietnamese, please be informed about this new situation and return home to be with the SNC headed by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

VODK Calls for Total Demobilization

BK2808053391 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Station commentary: "Only by completely dismantling all armed forces in line with the UN document can Cambodia enjoy peace and security"]

[Text] According to the document of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC] on the comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodian problem in line with the draft agreement dated 26 November 1990, the point on the military question states that all Cambodian factions' forces of all categories must gather in special camps under the supervision of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] and hand over all their weapons to this authority. This is in order to restore peace and stability in Cambodia and create mutual trust among all factions.

The Cambodian people and Cambodian National Resistance Forces [CNRF] support the implementation of these documents for the settlement of the Cambodian problem. This is because we realize that this is the most sacred and best way to enable Cambodia to enjoy peace and security and to put an end to the fighting and bloodshed. On the contrary, the following will be the result if all armed forces are maintained fully or partially:

1. Cambodia will not enjoy peace and security if each faction still has its own Army which is fully armed. If the Vietnamese who are hiding within the ranks of the Heng Samrin faction continue their activities by inciting and ordering this faction to carry on its provocative acts, will Cambodia enjoy peace and security? It is clear that fighting will certainly continue and the Cambodian people will not enjoy stable peace and happiness.

2. The UN supervision forces will not be able to monitor anything, particularly the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese, cease-fire, and cessation of foreign military aid.

3. At the same time, if the armed forces are maintained, there will be no neutral atmosphere, stability, and peace during the election. Vietnam and the Phnom Penh side still can oppress and crack down on both the unarmed people and those who are disarmed. In such a case, there can be no free and fair election.

Briefly speaking, Cambodia will not enjoy peace and stability and thereby peace and stability in Southeast Asia will not be ensured.

For this reason, the CNRF and the Cambodian people realize that the best way to settle the Cambodian problem should be in line with the framework document of the five UNSC permanent members, Resolution 668 of the UNSC, and the draft agreement dated 26 November 1990.

This method can be easily carried out and checked and can bring about a comprehensive solution and national reconciliation under the leadership of the SNC headed

by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in a peaceful, independent, sovereign, and neutral Cambodia with its territorial integrity intact.

In this immediate period, agreements on the cease-fire and non-acceptance of foreign military aid have already been reached among the four Cambodian factions. Therefore, it is necessary to quickly send the UN forces to Cambodia in order to supervise the implementation of these agreements and the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia.

The Cambodian people would like to call on the United Nations to send its forces to form up the UNTAC as a whole or to send them gradually—starting with 500-700 men and continuing to send them until they total 10,000 men. This is in order to speed up the settlement of the Cambodian problem in line with all UN documents mentioned above.

VONADK: Demonstration Staged in Kampot

BK2808023891 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 27 Aug 91

["Demonstration of our people to categorically oppose the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side bringing fresh Vietnamese soldiers and weapons to Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province"]

[Text] According to reports from the national council and our people in Kampot Province, on 13 August the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side brought 200 fresh Vietnamese soldiers from Vietnam, along with two tanks, two military trucks, and a 105-mm artillery piece to Cha Villge in Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province.

The reports say that one day after the Vietnamese aggressors and the Phnom Penh side brought fresh Vietnamese soldiers and weapons to Daeum Cha Village in Kompong Trach District, Kampot Province, our people, in cooperation with Cambodian civil servants, soldiers, and militiamen—who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors—staged a vigorous demonstration in Sre Chea, Roung Veng, Khcheay, Dang Tong, and Totoeng Communes in Tuk Meas District, Kampot Province.

Thousands of our people marched from one village to another, from one commune to another, vigorously shouting: "Vietnamese aggressors, out of Cambodia immediately. The Supreme National Council [SNC] has the samdech [Sihanouk] as chairman and will work toward ending Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia this year," and demanding a quick dispatch of UN control forces to Cambodia to speedily control the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressors forces from Cambodia, the cease-fire, and the cessation of all foreign military aid to Cambodia." People also shouted: "No more fighting, the SNC has Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as chairman. The Vietnamese aggressors' authority in Cambodia is no longer; no more Vietnamese aggressors forces in villages, communes, districts, and provinces; instead national councils in villages, communes, districts, and provinces should be set up. The time has arrived. Stop being with the Vietnamese. Staying with the Vietnamese means death; staying with the national council means life."

The reports also say that during the demonstration, 55 Cambodian civil servants, soldiers, and village, commune, and district militiamen—who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese aggressors—laid down their weapons and joined our people in chasing the Vietnamese back to their country.

Philippines

Aquino Tells Bush About Ratification Efforts

HK2808103891 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] In a telephone conversion earlier today, President Corazon Aquino informed U.S. President George Bush that lobbying efforts will be carried out so that the senators will ratify the agreement. The brief conversation by the two leaders was disclosed by Press Secretary Buddy Gomez II.

[Begin Gomez recording in English, in progress] ...also informed President Bush of her request for Ambassador Wisner to carry on dialogue with the senators in order that concerns and responses could be further ventilated. It is expected that Ambassador Wisner will likewise convey these sentiments to President Bush.

President Bush informed President [falters] Aquino—let me take that up again—President Bush informed President Aquino of the recently ened visit from the Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and the forthcoming visit of British Prime Minister John Major. [end recording]

Official Says USSR Would Compete for Aid

HK2808053791 Quezon City MALAYA in English 28 Aug 91 p 2

[By Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text] A democratized Soviet Union will not be a security, but an economic threat to the Philippines, a national security official said yesterday.

At the Bulong Putungan luncheon forum at the Philipine Plaza, Assistant Secretary Allan Ortiz of the Office of the National Security Adviser said in terms of "overt military excursion the threat from the Soviet Union is non-existent."

He said that with a Soviet Union that is just a "shadow of its old self," the cold war is not expected to be revived.

"We will be dealing with a more sanguine and agreeable Soviet Union," Ortiz said.

It will, however, be a "key economic competitor" especially in obtaining aid from international financial institutions like the International Monetary Bank and the World Bank, Ortiz said.

"The slice of the pie will become smaller, in a sense," Ortiz said. "There will be more claimants to the pie."

Ortiz said he hoped the goodwill generated by the ratification of the RP-[Republic of the Philippines] U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security will protect the Philippine share in the U.S. market.

The government should prepare for the economic competition from the Soviet Union, he said.

Soviet Embassy Minister-Counsellor Victor Ivanov said the perception that the Soviet Union is an economic threat to the Philippines is "exaggerated."

Ortiz said the Philippines should start thinking of entering into a Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Security with the Soviet Union as a way of "acknowledging that we are living in an interdependent global community."

Ortiz said the national security office has recomended to President Aquino to adopt a "wait and see attitude" toward the Baltic states—Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania—as well as Ukraine and Belorussia that have declared independence from the Soviet Union.

A number of European states have given their diplomatic recognition to the Baltic states.

Meanwhile, Ivanov said he and other Russian Embassy personnel were disgusted upon learning about the coup in Moscow last Monday.

Aquino Orders Study of Recognition for Republics

HK2808111791 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] President Aquino today ordered Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus to look into the possibility of recognizing the Soviet Republics which have declared their independence. Manglapus said studies are being conducted on this matter and clarified that although the United States has not decided whether or not to recognize the republics like Lithuania and Latvia. This will not affect the country's own decision.

[Begin recording, in English] [Manglapus] We are looking into the matter very carefully now. We have a group studying it in the legal department.

[reporter] What factors will you take into account?

[Manglapus] All the practical factors.

[reporter] Which is what?

[Manglapus] What the risks we have in relation to that area or what is the timing that we should adopt in moving to undertake that recognition. [end recording]

Salonga: Treaty Ratification Still Blocked

HK2808021591 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Nine senators remain defiant of the newly signed treaty despite an extensive campaign for it to be ratified by the Senate. It was learned that five of the formerly 16 antibase senators have reversed their positions regarding the stay of the American bases in the country.

Presently, nine are in favor, nine are against, and five are still undecided about their position on the treaty. Under the new constitution, a two-thirds vote by the senators is required to ratify the treaty.

Aside from Senate President Jovito Salonga, other senators who remain opposed to the treaty are Senators Wigberto Tanada, Joseph Estrada, Juan Ponce Enrile, Orlando Mercado, Sotero Laurel, Rene Saguisag, Butch Aquino, and Teofisto Guingona.

Those who reversed their position after having talked with President Aquino are Senators Edgardo Angara, Neptali Gonzales, Alberto Romulo, Leticia Ramos-Shahani, Victor Ziga, John Osmena, Joey Lina, Mamintal Tamano, and Vicente Paterno. Those who remain undecided are Senators Ernesto Maceda, Ernesto Hererra, Santanina Rasul, Aquilino Nene Pimentel, and Heherson Alvarez. They said they will first wait for the treaty in its entirety before declaring their position.

Meanwhile, Senate President Jovito Salonga said that three options may be considered by the Senate regarding its probable action on the newly signed bases treaty. The first is outright rejection. The second is endorsement of the treaty to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations for its amendment recommendations. The third option is just to sit on it and not act.

Salonga said that he has not yet seen the final draft of the treaty, but if it does not have any differences from the copy given to him before the signing, his position against the treaty will not change.

Salonga admitted that the number of senators in favor of treaty ratification increased after President Aquino talked to some of them. The senate president stressed that the one-on-one campaign undertaken by President Aquino in the Senate for the ratification of the new treaty proved to be very effective. Nonetheless, Salonga believes that the number of pro-base senators is not yet enough to be able to ratify the new treaty.

Senate Studying New Treaty

HK2808053591 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Senators are now studying the contents of the signed Republic of the Philippines-U.S. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Security. Malacanang submitted the treaty to the Senate last night for its ratification. Senate President Jovito Salonga told Radio ng Bayan that they will review the treaty very carefully.

[Begin Salonga recording] It was almost night when the new treaty was brought to the Senate by Secretary Franklin Drilon. It was very thick, consisting of several folders and a seven-page letter by George Bush. After reading it, which I think will take us all afternoon, we then have to study and analyze it. In my opinion, if this is the same as the treaty draft that was given to us by Manglapus last month, I think it will have a difficult passage through the Senate. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Salonga said that he was not aware that there were senators who have changed their stand on the treaty.

[Begin Salonga recording] I know nothing about what you are saying, and I do not use the word turncoat. [end recording]

May Give Conditional Ratification

HK2808090891 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Aug 91

[By Restie De Quiros of DZRH Unit No. 8]

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga believes that the Senate might only render conditional ratification on the signed Republic of the Philippines-U.S. Bases Pact because of the amendments that the Senate will make to the new treaty.

[Begin Salonga recording in English] That will not be equivalent to ratification. That will be equivalent to a conditional ratification. And if the other side does not accept the amendments, there is no treaty at all. [end recording]

Contradictory to this, Senator Leticia Ramos Shahani said that the Senate can no longer amend the bases treaty. Shahani explained that the treaty was already signed by both the Philippines and the United States and the only thing that the senators can do is to ratify or reject it. Shahani also clarified that this is the reason why the senators begrudged the Executive branch not having given the Legislative branch participation in the negotiations.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Relations Committee headed by Shahani will spearhead conducting the hearings this coming Monday to study the treaty.

Senator Explains Conditions

HK2808122291 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Interview with Philippine Senator Edgardo Angara by Restie de Quiros of DZRH Unit 8 and anchorman Joe Taruc—live]

[Text] [De Quiros] I have an opportunity to interview Senator Edgardo Angara about the latest situation after the signing of the new treaty yesterday which was brought to the Senate today. First of all let us hear the explanation by Senator Angara regarding Senate President Jovito Salonga's statement saying the bases treaty ratification might be conditional. Mr. Senator, can you explain this conditional ratification?

[Angara] Well, Restie, what it means is it may be ratified by the Senate, but it will say that this ratification will depend on the conditions that will be laid down by the Senate. For example the compensation of 203 [no currency specified] will become 360 a year and the duration might not be 10 years but until the year 2000. This is what I think Senator Salonga meant when he mentioned the option of the Senate which is the so-called conditional ratification.

We will have a caucus now and the plenary session has been suspended so we can now enter the caucus room to talk about what the procedure for ratifying or debating this treaty will be. What may happen is the caucus will refer the first discussion on the substance of the treaty to the Foreign Relations Committee.

[Taruc] Restie?

[De Quiros] Yes, Joe. Here is Senator Angara.

[Taruc] Good afternoon to you Mr. Senator. In our understanding, the agreement has been forwarded to the Senate for ratification; therefore, the only decision that the Senate will make is either to approve it or to reject it.

[Angara] That is true, Joe, but there is a middle ground there. The Foreign Relations Committee might recommend to a plenary session of the Senate not to reject or to accept but to send it back to the president in order for it to be renegotiated once again. This is what we call a conditional ratification.

[Taruc] In other words it is like asking for a renegotiation?

[Angara] The effect will be a renegotiation, but the difference with that action is that you neither reject nor accept it.

[Taruc] Is it correct to say that the Senate has no right or authorization to amend this?

[Angara] We do not have any authority. We either accept it or reject it or we return it without action. These are the options we have right now.

[Taruc] Mr. Senator, what is your personal position on this treaty?

[Angara] My personal opinion, Joe, is even though we cannot get what we want in terms of compensation and in terms of duration, in the overall view I think this will help the country. This is not a permanent treaty. What will happen is this will be a phase-out treaty. After 10 years the Americans will leave but within that 10 years we should strengthen our economy and rehabilitate Central Luzon. We need this treaty or this agreement

because this is not only a military agreement but also an economic and social agreement with America.

[Taruc] In other words, you will vote for ratification?

[Angara] I will vote for ratification.

[Taruc] Thank you very much senator.

Senator Comments on U.S. Influence

HK2808052191 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Senator Heherson Alvarez says a thorough study must be made of the bases agreement. Alvarez also said that within two weeks U.S. Embassy officials will present their opinions, which might change the Senate's position on the issue.

[Begin Alvarez recording, in progress] I think these coming two weeks [changes thought] ... is not today the 28th and by the 14th the senators will no longer change their position so the coming debate will be very tight. We will find ways to find a wide understanding regarding the treaty. The U.S. Embassy officials also want to have the chance to explain the treaty. This is where we can hear their explanations that might change other senators' positions. [end recording]

Enrile Denies Military Pressure

HK2808030091 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] A top military official has clarified that the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] has not exerted any pressure to have the senate ratify the draft bases treaty, and denied any intent to launch a coup d'etat if the treaty was not ratified. General Arturo Enrile, Philippine Army chief, stressed that they never used pressure or lobbied in the two houses of Congress to have the proposed bases treaty ratified.

The clarification was made by General Enrile in reaction to a report that a sector of the AFP is passing around a petition for the ratification of the bases treaty. The petition is said to have been signed by several high-ranking officials of the AFP, including AFP Chief of Staff General Lisandro Abadia.

Enrile explained that they are simply enumerating the possible effects if the treaty is rejected, particularly those affecting the logistics of the Navy and the Air Force.

Senate To Vote on 10 Sep

HK2808124591 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Senate President Jovito Salonga announced that the Senate will conduct a final vote on 10 September on the newly signed bases treaty. Salonga also said that the Foreign Relations Committee will begin the two day hearing on this treaty next week. Jojo Ysmael with the details.

[Begin Ysmael recording, in progress] ...hearings will start on Monday and this will be followed by a committee vote on Tuesday. If this treaty is endorsed by the committee to the General Committee, debates will be conducted immediately on the senate floor in order that final voting may take place on 10 September, six days before the 1947 Military Bases Agreement expires. The senators will decide whether they will ratify or reject the agreement. From the senate, this is Jojo Ysmael for Philippine Broadcasting System. [end recording]

Soviet Diplomat Cautions on Recognizing Baltics

HK2808060791 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 28 Aug 91 pp 1, 2

[By Arthur I. Bariuad]

[Text] A Soviet diplomat, saying the Soviet Union is not dead, yesterday cautioned the Philippine government against rushing in to give diplomatic recognition to the three Baltic states which earlier declared their "independence" from the Soviet federation.

Victor Ivanov, minister counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Manila, told journalists at the weekly Bulong Pulungan forum at the Philippine Plaza, "Don't be in a hurry to bury the Soviet Union," when asked about the wave of diplomatic recognition recently granted by several Western countries to the Baltic republics of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. The statement, however, was seen in part as an implied reaction to the "wait-and-see attitude" of the Philippine government on the matter.

Saying the "sovereignty declarations" were "being done on the wave of emotion," Ivanov stressed that the Soviet Union upon the signing of the Union Treaty would "settle" down and the declarations of the Baltic states would be placed in a proper perspective.

Ivanov said it was "too early" to say that the Soviet Union was on the brink of disintegration, citing that the Baltic states had declared their "sovereignty" and not their "independence," which he said was not yet a clear issue.

However, Ivanov stressed "it is a right of any state to recognize a new state."

Assistant Secretary of the National Security Council Alan Ortiz, who also appeared at the same forum, admitted that the Philippine government was "adopting a wait-and-see attitude" over the recognition of the Basic states but implied that such recognition did not appear far-fetched if the United States and member-countries of the major industrialized countries threw their support beind the sovereignty declarations of the Baltic states.

Ortiz, quoting U.S. President George Bush, said before recognition was given a state, it must have a "defensive control of its borders." He quickly added, however, that the Aquino government "really had not thought of it (diplomatic recognition)."

Ivanov pointed out that with President Mikhail Gorbachev back in power, Philippine-Soviet Union relations "will develop as in the past and during the days of perestroyka." He pointed out that the Soviet foreign policy, which is based on the "principles of mutual respect on sovereignty and human rights," was "secured."

He said in the days ahead, the Soviet Union would be more active in building a "new world order" where it is a participant.

Ivanov pointed out that the road to democracy in the Soviet Union was unstoppable and in the coming days, "further and more rapid reforms of Soviet society" would take place.

Taiwan Making Inroads In Recognition Issue

HK2808091791 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 28 Aug 91 p 2

[By Felicidad V. Tan]

[Text] Taiwan's diplomatic efforts in the last five years to gain the Philippine Government's recognition is finally paying off.

Through various degrees of promotions, persuasions and economic attractions, Taiwan's influence had slowly taken root in the Philippines with several government officials calling for Taiwan's recognition in the interest of Philippine economy.

The recent RP [Republic of Philippine]-Taiwan Agreement on Sea Lanes and the Memorandum of Agreement on Agriculture and Fisheries Cooperation may be controversial, but they were signed.

A team of five agricultural specialists from Taiwan arrived last Monday to fulfill the provisions of the agreement, said William Lee, Taipei Economic and Cultural Office (TECO) political counsellor.

Mr. Lee is also optimistic that the Foreign Entities bill—certified urgent by President Corazon Aquino—will be approved and signed soon.

Observers noted that the Act will be most beneficial to Taiwan. Others claim that the Foreign Entities Act is actually a watered- down version of the RP-Taiwan Beneficial Act, which could hardly pass Congress since it would be in violation of the country's one- China policy.

Mr. Lee told BUSINESS WORLD that due to the agreements signed and the pending approval of the Foreign Entities Act, prospects of Taiwanese investments would look brighter.

Of course, another major reason was the recently signed Foreign Investments Act.

Prospects

However, at this point, TECO could not identify any specific investment ventures waiting in the wings. Mr. Lee surmised that top prospects are in cement, electronics, and textiles.

Although these are labor-intensive industries, they are not capital intensive and non-pioneering in nature, except probably for cement manufacturing.

Mr. Lee reasoned that it would take sometime before Taiwanese businessmen could reconsider the Philippines as an attractive investment area after its petrochemical project was pulled out of the ocuntry, due to a Supreme Court decision.

Mr. Lee reported that the same project proponents had gone to Malaysia and invested $1.8 billion there. He opined that "another petrochemical project may not come to the Philippines in the near future."

According to the TECO Taiwanese investments in the Philippines registered P2.25 billion [Philippine pesos] at its peak in 1988. In 1986, it was only P71 million.

Thailand

Prime Minister To Visit PRC 22-23 Sep

BK2808022491 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0000 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun told reporters about his planned visit to the People's Republic of China. He said that the PRC Government has invited him to visit that country from 22 to 23 September this year and he has already informed the PRC of his acceptance of the invitation.

The prime minister said that during the visit he would discuss with Chinese counterparts the improvement of diplomatic relations between the two countries, as well as other bilateral issues.

Prime Minister Defers Comment on Soviet Republics

BK2708134191 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Reporters today questioned Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun before he attended a cabinet meeting today about the reported plan of the Burmese home and religious affairs minister to visit Thailand to confer decorations on Thai monks. This has generated opposition here on the grounds that Burma currently does not subsidize Buddhism. The prime minister said the visit was initiated during the previous government's term, adding that he thought a decision on the visit had been made by that government. He learned that the Burmese minister will probably call on the Thai interior minister during the visit. However, he noted that he has not been officially informed on the matter.

On whether Thailand should recognize the Soviet republics which have broken away after the recent upheaval in the Soviet Union, the prime minister said it would be premature for Thailand to take that action now, pointing out that it would be better to wait and see if those republics will maintain ties with the Soviet Union.

Commerce Ministry To Enact Export Plan

BK2708042391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Aug 91 0 18

[Text] To supplement the existing Thai export plan being undertaken by the Department of Export Promotion [DEP], the Commerce Ministry will soon work out a large-scale plan to strengthen its traditional markets and penetrate new markets around the world.

Deputy Commerce Minister M.L. Pridiyathon Thewakun said yesterday various missions would be sent overseas to study opportunities to boost Thai exports to new and existing markets.

The plan, expected to be completed by October, is needed to make the country's exports more effective and efficient.

The DEP's existing plan involves three levels. They comprise opening new markets, sending trade missions or joining trade exhibitions overseas or inviting foreign trade missions here, and producing more value-added goods to satisfy foreign clients.

M.L Pridiyathon said a commercial centre would be set up in France in addition to the existing facilities in Rotterdam and Frankfurt, and a privately run distribution centre would be set up in Bremen Germany, if the one planned for Rotterdam was successful. The Rotterdam centre is scheduled to start operations next year.

Nordic countries comprising Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland are also regarded as potential targets for Thai export goods because people in these countries are high-income earners and have high purchasing power.

More value-added goods should be exported to this region and the kinds of goods to be sent there will be studied later.

M.L. Pridiyathon said economies in Eastern Europe were growing, especially Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary where there was potential for Thai products.

A Commercial Counsellor's Office will be set up in Hungary to explore ways to penetrate these markets and a trade agreement between Thailand and Czechoslovakia will be signed soon to boost bilateral trade relations, as this nation is in need of foreign goods.

In the Middle East, M.L. Pridiyathon said Dubai would be emphasised for exports as it was a centre for trade in the region. There was potential for Thai products to be exported there.

Being a new market for Thai goods, a survey team will be sent to North Africa to find out which country will be an outlet for Thai products, while diplomatic measures will be applied first in the South African region before goods are exported there.

In Asia, Thai products will go to Indochinese nations, especially Vietnam where a commercial centre and a trade office will soon be set up in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi respectively.

M.L. Pridiyathon said commercial and commercial counsellor centres would be set up in Mexico as part of its export drive in North America.

As Mexico has a free-trade pact with the United States and Canada and has a population of 60 million, Thailand should take this chance to export Thai products to Mexico.

Panama will be the target to expand Thai products in the South American region. Although Panama is a small nation, trade volume is high. Thailand will use this nation as a springboard to others in the region.

Indochina Economic Policy Criticized

BK2808015791 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Aug 91 p 19

[First of a two part series by Suphaphon Kanwirayothin and Ratchaphon Laowanit]

[Text] The big wave set in motion by former Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's famous policy to turn the Indochina battlefield into a marketplace tailed off into a feeble ripple as the Thais shied away and subsequently lost out to others in the race to establish an economic foothold in the Indochinese sub-region, which happens to be Thailand's closest neighbour.

For a variety of reasons, ranging from unscrupulous attitudes to the lack of foresight, the Thai public and private sectors let the opportunities slip through their fingers whereas Asian counterparts, primarily those from Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia, are riding high on the crest of the wave initiated by the former Thai leader.

Over the past few years, traders and entrepreneurs from these countries patiently but aggressively surveyed potential, identified targets and perservered with groundwork.

Thailand—the initiator turned slow mover—assumes a nearly invisible place among the top ranks of foreign economic activities in Vietnam, whose present trade statistics and investment portfolios are dominated by Taiwan, Hong Kong, Japan, France and Singapore.

The false expectations that entering Indochina immediately spawns quick profits blurred the analytical power for the longer-term, professional outlook. Vietnam and,

to a lesser extent, Laos and Cambodia had bitter experiences with some "controversial" Thais who operated fly-by-night schemes. The result is mutual disillusionment—the Vietnamese with the (unscrupulous) business ethics of some Thais and the Thais with Vietnam on finding the grass is not always greener on the other side.

Such apathy also seemed to pervade among government agencies. The "Thai-Indochina Special Cooperative Economic and Trade Centre," set up in February last year and headquartered at the Foreign Trade Department of the Commerce Ministry, is dying a natural death after a brief spell of euphoria. The centre is on the brink of closure as officials passed their days doing nothing more than compiling newspaper clippings.

The influential National Security Council advised and later approved the establishment of this centre at the height of the battlefield-to-market-place enthusiasm, with a view to help the Thai private sector expedite Gen Chatchai's policy.

Besides monitoring the Thai business activities in Indochina through a procedure whereby Thais doing business with Indochina were required to register with it, the centre aimed to equip those wishing to explore trade and investment opportunities with information gathered from government agencies: The Business Economics Department, Commerce Ministry; the Agricultural Economics Office, Agriculture Ministry; the Economics Department, Foreign Ministry; the Bank of Thailand; the Board of Trade of Thailand; the Board of Investment; and the National Security Council.

Another example of the wilting Indochina dream is THAIVIET Invexim Co, founded in response to Gen Chatchai's policy by a group of 52 Thai companies which are members of the Board of Trade of Thailand.

The founding concept of the company was to act as a broker between Vietnamese partners and Thai investors, by securing attractive projects from Vietnam and then matching them with Thai partners.

But due to mistrust on the part of the Thais themselves, whereby potential investors fear their trade secrets would leak to the hands of competitors who are shareholders of the company, those investors chose to explore opportunities in Vietnam by themselves.

They emerged losers just the same for lack of information, particularly with regards to whom among the labyrinth of Vietnamese state organs and enterprises they could strike a deal with.

THAIVIET Invexim has now become a sort of organiser for business trips to Vietnam, veering off considerably from its original purpose.

In Gen Chatchai's pragmatic vision, Bangkok fits all the descriptions of a gateway to Indochina for the proximity. The relationship can be evolved into a mutually beneficial one as the relatively more developed Thailand which shared many similar features ushers Indochina in to share the fruit of prosperity, while Indochina can supply primary resources to feed the Thai manufacturing and export industries, at the same time being a potential market for Thai manufactured products.

Three years have passed and it is discovered that something must have gone wrong somewhere, and the situation needs a remedy before Thailand slips from "gateway" to "backyard" because, among other emerging factors, Bangkok is no longer the only access to Vietnam since Taiwan, Hong Kong and Japan will have direct flights connecting their capitals with Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City in the near future.

"Bangkok is a logical gateway to Indochina but others, at least two, are quietly but aggressively moving to avoid making it reality," warned Raymond Eaton, chairman of Export Development Trading Corp, a Bangkok-based trading firm doing business with Vietnam.

Mr. Eaton, who chairs the Indochdina Subcommittee of the American Chamber of Commerce in Bangkok, identified the two as Singapore and Hong Kong. Both have their own structure and an edge to realise the objectives if they so wish. These two professional traders and investors of the region have the duty-free system, are generous in extending payment terms, are not reluctant to secure barter trade and have the geographical advantage of being in the main shipping route which facilitates import, export and re-export activities.

On the diplomatic front, Singapore as an ASEAN member has maintained a hardline posture against Vietnam. For a long time, the island republic had prohibited its businessmen from investing in Vietnam, though the ban was lifted recently. However, Singapore's trade with Vietnam has developed substantially over the years to an estimated volume of $300-400 million annually at present. In Vietnam, consumers drink Coca-Cola imported by Singapore and use Kodak films supplied by Singapore.

According to a UPI despatch in April, a ship from Singapore docked in Vung Tao in Vietnam was hijacked by a gang of 20 pirates who managed to escape with hundreds of tons of cargo of electric goods, motorcycles and beer bound for Cambodia, worth $225 million. If anything, this figure shows the magnitude of Singapore-Indochina trade.

The American business sector is pushing for its government to do the same thing as Singapore in Vietnam: To separate diplomatic from commercial relations.

Though a newcomer, Malaysia is also making its presence felt in Vietnam. In addition to more frequent exchanges of high-level delegations, Malaysia has entered several meaningful cooperation agreements with Vietnam in areas of technology transfer for rubber plantation and rice growing. Both these sectors could pose an economic threat to Thailand which traditionally

has rice and rubber as two of its main commodity exports. Malaysia is also opening a trade office in Ho Chi Minh City.

The approach taken by Malaysia, which incorporates the transfer of technology, fits just what Vietnam yearns for. Vietnam has urged the Thais to do more than buy concessions for gemstones, fish and timber. It wanted Thailand to invest in the processing, manufacturing and related activities to which it would willingly supply raw materials in exchange for opportunities to develop its own infant industries in the said sectors.

Yet it's not too late to salvage the situation and enable Thailand to sustain the momentum kicked off by Gen Chatchai, in Mr Eaton's view.

"The key is to be more active in trade and investment," he said. "Logical opportunities" rest in the agribusiness, fishery industry, seafood processing and canning, all areas in which Thailand has expertise.

It is ironic as much as unfortunate that Thailand should lose its leading place, he said. He urged potential Thai investors to look to Hong Kong and Taiwan's modes of entry to Vietnam rather than the ambitious aims of "megabuck superpowers" like the Japanese.

"Thailand still has tremendous opportunities whereas the US and Japan are not in a position to invest in Vietnam. Also, the types of investment are compatible between Thailand and Vietnam," he said.

Through investment the Thais can also "eliminate the unfortunate image that has evolved with activities in Burma, Laos and, to some degree, Vietnam" which is the plundering of natural resources.

Government Seeks To Delay Burmese Award

BK2808002591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Aug 91 pp A1, A2

[Excerpts] The government indicated yesterday it wanted to postpone a controversial plan for the supreme patriarch to accept a religious tribute from Burma's military junta, whose reported human rights abuses, including those against Burmese monks, have been internationally condemned.

Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and Education Minister Dr Ko Sawatphanit signalled the government's reluctance for the ceremony to go ahead as Burmese Home and Religious Affairs Minister Phone Myint arrived in Bangkok yesterday for the bestowment ceremony.

Anan said Phone Myint, who is also information and culture minister, would discuss the plan with Interior Minister Itsaraphong Nunphakdi.

Asked if the meeting meant Thailand wanted to postpone the plan, scheduled for Friday, Anan said: "We want to discuss it quietly. We can't publicize the whole thing."

Asked again if the government wanted to reconsider the schedule, Anan said: "Give us some time."

Anan, Army Commander in Chief Suchinda Khraphrayun and Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin held a brief but unexpected discussion with Burmese Ambassador U Nyunt Swe at the Don Muang airport yesterday morning after they had seen off HRH [Her Royal Highness] Princess Maha Chakkri Sirinthon, who was leaving for Manila.

Details of the discussion were not available.

In an interview, Ko said Thai authorities could not ignore existing opposition to the Burmese offer.

"Since there have been voices of opposition, we must listen to them," he said.

Several activist and religious groups have expressed strong objections to the Burmese offer, citing the State Law and Order Restoration Council's (SLORC) human rights record which is internationally considered one of the world's worst. [Passage Omitted]

Samoe Nakphong, director general of the Religious Affairs Department, said on Monday the Burmese offer "should be welcomed", though he added that the Sangha Supreme Council, the highest governing body of Thai Buddhist monks, would meet tomorrow to reconsider the offer.

Paper Views Burmese Awards for Thai Monks

BK2808004991 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 Aug 91 p A8

[Editorial: "Becoming Accessories to the Crime Against Burma"]

[Text] The naivety of the Religious Affairs Department in handling the Burmese military junta's offer of an honorary religious title to the Supreme Patriarch defies understanding.

Samoe Nakphong, director-general of the department, contends that the offer is a "purely religious affair" and has nothing to do with international politics. And so, a grand ceremony has been planned on Aug 30 for the Supreme Patriarch to accept the title of Abhidajja Maharata Guru, which is the higest honour the Sangha [Buddhist Monks] of Burma can bestow on a senior Buddhist monk outside Burma. Nine other senior Thai monks will also be conferred with honorary titles from Burma in the same ceremony.

Though this is supposed to be a "religious affair", the home and religious affairs minister of Burma flew into Bangkok yesterday to meet with Thai officials to prepare

for the ceremony. The minister, Lt Gen Phone Myint, happens to be a member of the infamous State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC). The ceremony at Wat Bowonniwet, the top-class royal temple and home of the Supreme Patriarch, will no doubt be a publicity coup for SLORC to improve its international image in preparation for the annual UN General Assembly next month.

Ever since SLORC came to power in a bloody coup in August 1988, it has brutally suppressed opposition activities and relentlessly cracked down on students and politicans opposing its totalitarian rule. A large number of Buddhist monks have fallen victim in the continuing crackdown in Burma. Senior monks who supported or directly took part in the 1988 uprising were defrocked and jailed or purged from the Buddhist establishment.

Earlier this year SLORC invited the Supreme patriarch and the nine senior monks to pick up the awards in a ceremony in Rangoon on Feb 28, Magha Puja day. But the Chatchai administration then reportedly recommended against making the trip for fear of giving legitimacy to the Burmese junta.

However, SLORC has not given up. The Burmese ambassador to Thailand continued to lobby the Sangha of Thailand and the Religious Affairs Department and seemed to have succeeded in persuading them to hold the ceremony in Bangkok.

In Buddhist clerical tradition, monks normally do not turn down any offerings. And since what is being offered the Supreme Patriarch is the highest religious honour of its kind, the Religious Affairs Department justified its acceptance as "nothing unusual". Director-General Samoe even likened it to the acceptance of an honorary academic degree from a university abroad.

But hasn't Samoe heard about the scam of dubious universities trying to create a facade of respectability by conferring honorary degrees to famous international figures and advertising the acceptance as de facto recognition and endorsement? In the case in question, the Supreme Patriarch will in effect not only be recognizing the Sangha of Burma but also endorse SLORC's reign of terror.

This is not all. The Thai military also has plans to invite SLORC leader Gen Saw Maung for an official visit to Thaialnd later this year. A high-class royal decoration is being sought for him too. If this comes to pass, Thailand will have the distinction of being the second country to host the Burmese dictator after China. Saw Maung just completed a trip to China where he was promised a $9.3-million interest-free loan, arms and other forms of assistance. SLORC needs the cash and the aid to continue its oppression and deny the Burmese people the civilian government they voted for in general elections in May 1990.

Conferring the religious title on the Supreme Patriarch is evidently part of SLORC's attempt to prepare the Thai public for Saw Maung's visit. If the Religious Affairs Department is too naive to see through such a simple ploy, then at least the Foreign Ministry should be able to fathom it and warn the Anan administration as well as the Sangha of the ramifications of becoming a willing political tool of SLORC.

The Sangha has done nothing to protest the bloody suppression of dissident Buddhist monks in Burma. The least it can do now to show its disapproval of the suppression is to postpone indefinitely the Supreme Patriarch's acceptance of the religious title, perhaps until after an elected civilian administration replaces SLORC.

As a neighbour of Burma, Thailand has shown no sympathy for the oppressed people and politicians in Burma. Worse still, Thai businessmen who have close military ties have openly curried favour with SLORC in order to secure lucrative timber and fishing concessions in Burma. The hard cash from Thailand enables SLORC to buy more arms for its war against various ethnic minorities and withstand the economic boycott imposed by Western countries alarmed by the widespread serious violations of human rights in the country.

Since no Thai leaders have the courage to speak up against SLORC's abuses, they must now at least refuse to become accessories of SLORC in its ongoing crime gainst the Burmese nation.

Police Raid 'Huge' Audio Pirating Racket

BK2808005691 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Aug 91 p 28

[Text] A police task force last week seized almost 10 million baht worth of music cassettes and equipment in a raid on a factory suspected of involvement in a huge audio pirating racket.

The factory in Huai Khwang, which operated under the name "Sky", was raided on August 23 by an Economic and Financial Crime Suppression Division (EFCSD) task force, on the instigation of the Bangkok enforcement arm of the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI). EFCSD trade and commercial investigation deputy-superintendent Pol [police] Lt Col Ratthawit Saenthawisuk said.

More than 8,000 pirated music cassettes and some selection and mastering units, worth almost 10 million baht, were seized.

Pol Lt col Ratthawit said Sky was the second major music pirate suspect in Thailand to have its property seized by the police task force, following the raid on Super Peacock in July.

He said the raid would be the best case to highlight the government's recent progress in improving the enforcement of copyright laws.

Since early this year Thai officials had cooperated with an enforcement arm of the IFPI in Bangkok in its intensified campaign to crack down on suspected music pirates.

Pol Lt Col Ratthawit said the campaign had focussed on major suspected music pirates who were not members of the Thai Magnetic Tape and Record Association (TMTRA), as they had not agreed to settle the dispute over pirated tapes with the IFPI.

"The TMTRA agreed to stop producing new violated cassettes during the negotiations with the IFPI to settle the dispute," he said.

He said the EFCSD recently let the Commerce Ministry know of its latest raid, so it could clarify the government's stance on the issue at the European Community Commission in Brussels.

The IFPI in Brussels last month filed a petition urging the EC to impose higher custom tariffs or quantity restrictions on Thai exports in protest at the country's failure to protect foreign music recordings sold in Thailand.

Pol Lt Col Ratthawit was confident that afer receiving the government clarification, the EC Commission would be satisfied with Thailand's progress and withdraw the case.

Anan Attends Parliamentary Debate

BK2608073791 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Aug 91

[Text] The National Legislative Assembly [NLA] started deliberations on the draft constitution after its first reading at the Parliament this morning. Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun told the press that he attended the first day's session as a representative of the government to listen to the meeting, but will not take part in the debate.

The prime minister reconfirmed that the general elections will certainly be held—probably early next year. However, he said that he cannot not give a specific date for the elections. It all depends on how long the consideration of various readings of the draft constitution takes. If it takes more than two months, then it will be possible to hold the general elections in January or February next year. If it takes more than two months, the general elections will then be held in February or March.

Although the specific date and time cannot yet be fixed, he reconfirmed that there will certainly be general elections.

Moreover, the prime minister said the Interior Ministry has already made preparations for the general elections. The drafting of laws governing the elections and political parties will be made later. A total budget of almost 300 million baht has been set aside for use in the general elections, he concluded.

NLA Passes Draft Constitution in 1st Reading

BK2808072291 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0555 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] At the Parliament today, the deliberation of the draft constitution by the National Legislative Assembly [NLA] in its first reading concluded at about 1140. Then came the voting whether or not to accept the draft constitution for further deliberation in the second reading.

The voting was conducted through a roll call of names of the NLA members in alphabetical order, which took about 45 minutes.

The final result saw a total of 252 votes for and two abstentions, while 36 members were absent. Therefore, the NLA has passed the present draft constitution of the Kingdom of Thailand for further deliberation in the second reading.

The meeting adjourned at 1220.

Party Federation To Press for Change

BK2708032791 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 27 Aug 91 p 3

[Text] The "Federation of Parties for Democracy," led by the Solidarity Party, will press on with the campaign pushing for amendments to some provisions of the draft constitution considered undemocratic while it is being considered by the National Legislative Assembly [NLA].

Solidary spokesman Chamni Sakdiset said—at the outset of NLA debate on the draft yesterday—that the federation's campaigners will take part in any appropriate panel discussions and seminars.

Mr Chamni singled out five major points in the draft constitution which he said need to be amended:

—The Constitutional Committee.

He said it is not necessary to have the nine-member Constitutional Committee select senators, supervise the general election and take complaints on misconduct on the part of officials and election candidates to recommend punishment as there are already authorised agencies.

While only the court of justice has the power to rule on alleged election misconduct, the election should be carried out and supervised by authorised officials under the Election Law.

The Constitutional Committee's proposed power to select 270 senators from 1,350 candidates is dubious.

If the senators are to represent His Majesty the King, there must be a different selection method. If they are to represent the people of all walks of life, the selection must be based on reality.

Under the draft constitution, it is not known who the 270 senators would represent, Mr Chamni said.

Moreover, the senators' power to seek a general debate would cause problems for the government, he said.

—Constitutional amendments.

Mr Chamni said Deputy Prime Minister Michai Ruchupan, who heads the Constitution Drafting Committee, was wrong when he said the constitutions of over 90 countries require two-thirds of parliament members to propose constitutional amendments in order to justify the draft also requiring two-thirds of the total number of members of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

He said Mr Michai failed to say that those countries have only one house with elected members, and in those having two houses members come from election.

Under the draft constitution, the whole of 360 MPs cannot propose a constitutional amendment because at least 420 votes are needed. This means the direct representatives of the people alone cannot propose a constitutional change and this is very dangerous, he said.

Mr Chamni said a constitution is not meant to be forever. Making a draft constitution unchangeable is tantamount to inviting a coup (to abolish the constitution), he added.

—Electoral constituencies.

Mr Chamni said the Constitution Drafting Committee was wrong in saying that a large constituency would effectively prevent vote-buying.

What needs improving is the mechanism to control and supervise the election under the Election Law.

Political parties must take more responsibility by strictly adhering to laws and regulations.

A large constitutency with no more than 7 MPs [members of parliament] would only prevent new aspiring individuals from entering politics because they would lack adequate time vital for publicity, Mr Chamni said.

—Cabinet members being prohibited from voting in Parliament.

Mr Chamni said the Constitution Drafting Committee was wrong concerning this proposal because in principle there is no separation of powers in parliamentary system.

With Cabinet members prohibited from voting, it would be necessary for parties forming a government to require greater support in Parliament. As a result, the opposition, with little support from MPs, would be inevitably weak. This would create dictatorship in Parliament, he said.

—Power of senators.

Senators should not be allowed to seek a debate against the government, Mr Chamni said.

Giving too much power to senators would only invite conflicts between permanent officials and those holding political posts, he said.

Vietnam

Radio Comments on Phatthaya SNC Talks

BK2708061691 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0451 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK August 27—Phnom Penh and Hanoi are doing their utmost to make the Cambodian peace talks in Phatthaya, Thailand, a success, Vietnam was quoted by AFP as saying Monday.

Vietnam's official radio said that the Phnom Penh Government had signalled its desire for a peace settlement by announcing "major concessions" ahead of the meeting of Cambodia's Supreme National Council (SNC), opening Monday.

"The Cambodian parties must now take greater efforts and show goodwill to achieve national reconciliation," the radio said.

Prime Minister Hun Sen said Sunday that he would accept a 40 percent demobilization of the armed forces of the government and its guerrilla rivals.

Hun Sen also expressed willingness in an interview earlier this month to stop Phnom Penh's insistence on using the term "genocide" in the peace plan in reference to the Khmer Rouge's bloody 1975-1979 rule over Cambodia.

Phnom Penh had previously rejected the idea of demobilizing its army, which is called for in a peace plan drafted by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

The SNC, which groups the four warring factions and represents Cambodia's sovereignty, should be able to modify the UN draft peace plan if it wants to, the radio commentary suggested, citing progress made during SNC meetings in June and July.

"The Cambodian parties can themselves resolve their internal problem with international aid and cooperation on the basis of respect for Cambodian sovereignty and the right of the Cambodian people to decide their own future," it said.

Vietnam is "doing what it can" to encourage a peace settlement, the radio added.

"Vietnam welcomes the convening of the Phatthaya meeting on Cambodia and hopes it will be successful," it said.

VNA on SNC Phatthaya Meeting, Concessions

BK2708153991 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 27—A meeting of the Supreme National Council (SNC) of Cambodia was opened in Phatthaya, Thailand, Monday with its Chairman Prince Norodom Sihanouk in the chair.

It was attended by all 12 members of the SNC. Representatives of France and Indonesia, cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia (PICC), and the United Nations, attended the meeting as observers.

In his opening speech, Prince Norodom Sihanouk called on all Cambodian parties to try to make reasonable concessions so as to arrive at agreements on the key issues to be presented for discussion at this meeting.

At the three-day meeting, the SNC members focused their discussions on the two main issues: The military aspect of political solution to the Cambodian question and the UN role in Cambodia during the transitional period.

Initial reports on the meeting said that differences remain among the Khmer factions with regard to disarmament and demobilization of the armed forces of all Khmer parties. At the meeting, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia Hun Sen proposed for a 40-percent cut of the armed force on each side, while the "Democratic Kampuchea" asked for the maintenance of 6,000 troops on each side. Other members belonging neither to the State of Cambodia nor to the "Democratic Kampuchea" persisted on their views, calling for the full implementation of the framework agreement drafted by the big five, which means to demobilize the whole armed forces of all parties.

Minister Received by Libya's al-Qadhdhafi

BK2708154591 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 27—Minister of Construction Ngo Xuan Loc, special envoy of Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet, arrived in Tripoli on August 24 for the inauguration of the first phase of a man-made river, As Gust of revolutionary leader Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

On August 26, Ngo Xuan Loc was received in Benghazi by Col M. al-Qadhdhafi who also received a letter from Chairman Vo Van Kiet.

At the reception, the two sides informed each other of the present situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on measures to promote and broaden the relations between the two counties as well as on other issues of common concern.

The Libyan leader expressed his joy at the constant development of the Vietnam-Libya relations and reiterated his country's desire and resolve to further strengthen the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Libya and Vietnam in the interests of the two peoples, thus contributing, together with the people of other developing countries and the world as a whole, to the persistent struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

Present at the reception was Vietnamese Ambassador to Libya Nguyen Huu Vong.

Commentary Views Hanoi ASEAN Forum

BK2708143991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] A forum on political and economic cooperation between ASEAN, its member states, and Vietnam—bi- and multilateral perspectives—opened in Hanoi on Monday [26 August]. It is sponsored by the Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences and the Friedrich Ebert Institute of the Federal Republic of Germany, with assistance of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry.

Delegates from all ASEAN member countries are attending the forum where they will discuss development of the relations between ASEAN and Vietnam and between each ASEAN nation with Vietnam.

This important aim of the forum is in conformity with the aspirations of the peoples in the region. At present, cooperation has become the common requirement of the political, economic, and ycultural lives of each country in the region. Achieving this goal will contribute to ensuring stability and development in Southeast Asia.

Due to its importance, the forum on political and economic cooperation between ASEAN and Vietnam is followed with keen interest by the world public and it is believed that very significant issues concerning cooperation between ASEAN and Vietnam will be raised.

Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem asserted at this forum that the participants in the forum would surely put forward appropriate measures and orientations for the cooperation between Vietnam and ASEAN.

In fact, Vietnam and many ASEAN member countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, and Malaysia have recently held many seminars to discuss bilateral cooperation. Those forums have contributed to opening up positive ties between Vietnam and ASEAN members who have made big and significant steps in the development of cooperation with Vietnam.

The Japanese news agency KYODO early this month quoted a Thai Foreign Ministry official as saying that Thailand intended to build a road linking Thailand with Vietnam through Cambodia. Meanwhile, Indonesia, besides positive economic ties with Vietnam, has taken further steps in investment in Vietnam. Indonesian company (Sunwa) has set up a joint venture with Vietnam's industrial sector.

At the opening of the forum, Mr. Dang Xuan Ky, director of the Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, recalled that bilateral and multilateral dialogues between Vietnam and ASEAN member states had taken place many times and had set up the starting point for Vietnam-ASEAN cooperation to serve the common interests of regional stability.

In fact, this forum is attracting the participation of all ASEAN member countries. It will close on Wednesday [28 August], but realities reaffirm that in the spirit of openness, graciousness, and sincerity, and with important steps in the development of the relations between Vietnam and ASEAN, the forum will certainly end in success, opening up positive prospects for economic and political ties between Vietnam and ASEAN.

Radio Airs Last Part of Do Muoi Hanoi Speech

BK2608152991 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Aug 91

["Last Part" of speech by Party General Secretary Do Muoi at the sixth conference of Confederation of Vietnamese Workers' Executive Committee in Hanoi on 21 August—announcer read]

[Text] In implementing the multicomponent and market-oriented economic system, the trade union organizations must pay attention to strengthening and consolidating the worker-peasant-intellectual block. They must detect shortcomings and mistakes in the observance of rules and regulations and the implementation of policies. At the same time, they must monitor the conduct of owners of businesses or managers to protect the laboring people's legitimate interests and eliminate attempts to weaken the worker-peasant-intellectual bloc.

Through trade union organizations' activities, the working class must develop its leading role and strengthen unity among workers to build the nation and triumphantly implement the Seventh CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Congress resolutions. It is also necessary to renovate trade union organizations' activities to strengthen the working class—the core force of the worker-peasant-intellectual block in the new situation.

Due to our history and the newly established market-oriented economy, changes in the working class structure and the emergence of this contradiction have been unavoidable. On the one hand, a series of new businesses and jobs have emerged, including the production of oil and natural gas, the use of computers, the production of export goods, and services. These require a large number of workers, technicians, and managerial cadres who are creative, able to understand modern technology, and who can quickly adapt to the new mechanism. On the other hand, the reorganization of production has reduced the number of production establishments and streamlined the numbers of workers including members of trade union organizations. As a result, many have become peasants, private traders or producers and skilled workers become dispersed, thus failing to meet the requirements of new industries.

The majority of the laboring people have adopted a firm political stand, placing their confidence in the party and in socialist objectives, and resolutely struggling to contribute to the initial achievements of the renovation. However, many have begun losing their confidence in the revolution. They have become cynical towards the complicated changes, and degenerate in labor and social activities. For these reasons, efforts to strengthen the working class and help it maintain its vanguard role in the new situation is a strategic task of great significance. This is the task of the entire political system where trade union organizations play an important role.

On this occasion, I would like to commend the Executive Committee of the Confederation of Vietnamese Workers [CVW] for its responsibility and readiness to execute this important task. The working class—composed of workers and laborers working at different economic establishments in the new situation—must be the class that firmly grasps the socialist objectives. They must be composed of able workers who have good education, who are able to meet the needs of development, and who will take the lead in the nation's renovation.

I agree to orientations and measures formulated by trade union organizations aimed at building and strengthening the working class. However, I would like to add the following points:

First, it is necessary to build a contingent of skilled workers, competent personnel, and brilliant intellectuals. While improving training, we must organize refresher courses to produce capable workers and cadres who are able to keep up with modern technology and meet market requirements.

Second, with the world entering a new stage it is essential to educate workers. We must invest heavily to produce workers with firm theoretical and practical knowledge and who will understand modern technology.

Third, we must strive to build a firm and strong party and enhance the close relationship between the party and the working class. This is a fundamental to strengthening the working class. Trade union organizations must function as a link between the working class and the vanguard party and serve as a base for developing party activities. Trade union organizations can also act as a nucleus in drafting a strategy to build the working class who will submit to the party.

Another major task of trade unions in the days ahead is to renovate their organization and activities. At its sixth congress, the CVW set guidelines for renovating trade union work and activities. As a result, new roles have been defined and recognized by the law on trade unions. Nevertheless, it is also necessary to renovate the system to enable trade unions to fulfill their roles in especially representing workers and protecting their legitimate interests, participating in management, and improving socialist education for members and laborers at establishments of various economic components and market

mechanisms. This is an issue the CVW Executive Committee must study and discuss in detail, especially those related to the principle, model, and organizational system. Efforts should be made to establish a perfect a system before submitting it to the CVW congress for approval. Naturally, the CPV Central Committee agencies are dutybound to help fulfill this task, with respect to the independence of trade unions.

The current trade union law stipulates trade union rights and obligations and defines the conditions under which they can exercise them. To strenghten the enforcement of the trade union law, it is necessary to quickly train and forge a contingent of trade union cadres to meet the requirements of the new stage. Trade union cadres must strive to maintain and develop the working class' revolutionary nature, firmly grasp party lines and policies and creatively apply them to trade union activities. They must not succumb to the market mechanism's negative sides, eventually becoming degenerate cadres. They must know how to mobilize and organize workers for productive labor, rationalize production, develop technology and industry, improve product quality, reduce production cost, and get optimum results, thereby contributing to producing more social products and increasing the national income. They must also strive to implement the motto: Every individual lives by his own labor and should contribute more to build the fatherland, while promoting international solidarity. Summing up, trade union cadres mature through the trade union movement and will act positively to lead this movement to progress.

I hope this CVW conference will make the correct decisions to speedily improve the trade union movement, produce more competent key cadres at all levels, and successfully develop all activities, thereby helping to implement Seventh CPV Congress resolutions.

I wish the CVW conference a splendid success.

Army Corps Holds Party Organization Congress

BK2708154791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 21 Aug 91

[Report by Xuan Ngan]

[Summary] "The Huong Giang Corps was the first unit to convene the second-round party organization congress in these historic days of August. More than 200 delegates who attended the congress this time all displayed firm belief in and a high sense of responsibility toward the task of building their unit into a firm and powerful organization so it can fullfill all tasks entrusted by the Army and fatherland under the new situation. That high sense of responsibility was reflected in the report on the work performance of the corps party organization during its 1986-90 term and on the leadership orientations for the period from now until 1995."

After the Secretariat and Military Commission of the party Central Committee made public a directive on the second-round party organization congress at different levels, the party organization of the Huong Giang Corps urgently concentrated efforts on guiding the preparatory work for the congress. Each party committee member has made a self-appraisal of his/her work performance, and responsible agencies have reviewed the fulfillment of their leadership roles.

"Based on the renovation line and fundamental principles set by the seventh party congress, the report of the corps party committee has brought out achievements and shortcomings displayed by the party organization while fulfilling its leadership role."

It can be said that so far, despite numerous difficulties, the Huong Giang Corps has boldly renovated its thinking and leadership style, keeping itself abreast of the situation, listening carefully to the views contributed by grass-roots units, and concentrating its wisdom on devising effective leadership patterns. "As a result, over the past five years the aggregate strength of its units has continually been consolidated and many units have made new progress in all areas of activity, thus creating conditions for the corps to fulfill its duties."

"First of all, the corps party committee has satisfactorily concentrated on guiding the implementation of political and ideological tasks, considering them to be first-priority duties to be carried out in the new situation. Therefore, despite the complicated national and international situations, cadres and soldiers of the corps have always displayed great unanimity with the party's renovation line; have shown no signs of illusion or lack of vigilance; have seen clearly through the enemy's true nature; have remained absolutely loyal to the party, the socialist regime, and the people; and have stood ready to shoulder all tasks. Marked progress has been recorded in training, combat readiness, logistical supply, and improvement of soldiers' living conditions."

"Positive steps have been taken to build party organizations on a routine basis and under close guidance, with concentrated efforts being made to improve the quality of party organizations and cadres in charge of key positions and party committee echelons, to closely link the consolidation of party organizations with the strengthening of the contingent of personnel management cadres, and to strictly implement the principle of collective leadership. Stern action has been taken against those party members who have violated party discipline, lost their quality, or displayed a poor sense of responsibility. As a result, the number of violations has decreased by 3.4 percent compared to 1986. The prestige and leadership efficiency of party organizations are on the rise."

According to Colonel Tran Ngoc Son, secretary of the corps party committee, a number of shortcomings and weaknesses still exist as follows:

—Regarding grass-roots units, certain secretaries and party committee echelons have not yet highly upheld their sense of responsibility, and the results of personnel management are still limited.

—Party organizations have not firmly grasped the principle of democratic centralism; have not fully developed the role of collective leadership, militancy of party members, and practice of self-criticism and criticism; and have not consolidated unity within party organizations, first of all, within party committee standing bodies.

Colonel Pham Hai Nhu, representative of the advisory board of the corps party organization, had this to say regarding important issues that need to be resolved in the days to come:

—It is necessary for the leadership to enhance the aggregate strength of the different components and concentrate efforts on resolving the major issues facing the corps in unit building, training, political indoctrination, and logistical supply.

—Regarding unit building and training, it is important for the leadership to fully understand and apply the concepts of people's war and all-people national defense to the concrete conditions and tasks of the various units.

—It is imperative to help cadres and soldiers uphold the spirit of self-imposed discipline, sharpen the determination to overcome difficulties in material and technical supply, and achieve unity and attachment between upper and lower echelons.

—As far as organization of implementation is concerned, all echelons must renovate their thinking and workstyle.

"During three days of urgent work at the Huong Giang Corps party organization congress, the delegates have displayed a high sense of responsibility and great unanimity with the corps party committee's report. Through the first round of voting, they selected eleven comrades typifying good competence, fine quality, and a high sense of responsibility to join the executive body of the corps party committee."

Gen Nguyen Quyet Attends

BK2708160191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 19 Aug 91

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says that after three days of urgent and scrupulous work, the Huong Giang divisional group party organization has concluded its fourth second-round congress, which was attended by 203 delegates from basic party organizations. General Nguyen Quyet, member of the party Central Committee's Military Commission and head of the General Political Department, and Lt General Le Kha Phieu, party Central Committee member and deputy chief of the General Political Department, attended and provided guidance for the congress.

The group party organization was the first in the Army to conduct a second round party congress. Before the congress the group party committee focused on providing guidance for satisfactory preparations in terms of agenda and personnel. It concentrated on consolidating party members' knowledge and viewpoints of national defense and security tasks set in the seventh party congress resolution, and perfected the organization along with conducting advanced training of various party committee echelons and leading cadres in order to enhance the quality of party committee echelons, provide guidance for basic party organizations to conduct self-criticism and criticism, and correctly assess the quality of party members in each party chapter.

The group party committee emphasized self-criticism and criticism concerning the activities of party life for various party committee echelons, thus allowing the people to participate in contributing to the congress documents.

Throughout its 3-day session, the congress was governed by an atmosphere of enthusiasm, scrupulousness, adherence to principles and high unanimity. The congress manifested a high degree of unanimity with the fundamental viewpoints of the seventh party congress.

In the spirit of democracy and openess, the report, which reviewed the leadership of the party organization as well as the party committee, was discussed in an animated manner by the delegates.

On the basis of adhering to the functions and tasks of the mobile regular divisional group in the current circumstances, the congress focused on reviewing, analyzing, and correctly assessing both achievements and shortcomings of the party organization. During its tenure the party organization scored an outstanding achievement in providing guidance for successful implementation of the central task—that is, to increase the combat strength and standard of combat readiness of the entire group. At the same time, fully aware of the viewpoint on self-support, it has mobilized the combined strength of all units to accelerate production, improve the living conditions of cadres and combatants, and secure the necessary technical equipment to fullfil its assigned mission.

Party committee echelons have always emphasized and effectively implemented the educational task to build the political ability of cadres and party members. The congress also analyzed and clearly pointed out some outstanding issues from the past tenure of the party organization—namely, leadership over the application of training guidelines and methods, which has not been very realistic. Some guidelines of the party committee for construction and economic building are still not very relevant. Solidarity within the party committee is still weak to a certain extent.

Proceeding from those successes and limitations that were reported, analyzed, reviewed and clarified by the delegates, the congress arrived at four conclusions aimed at constantly enhancing the leadership of the party organization in its coming term.

Pham The Duyet Meets Hanoi Veterans

BK2708083391 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Aug 91

[Text] On 18 August 1991, the Hanoi Standing Party Committee held a get-together meeting for revolutionary veterans who had made many contributions to the capital and the country to mark the anniversary of the August Revolution and the 55th founding anniversary of the Hanoi Workers' Motivation Movement, 1938-1991.

Comrade Ha Ke Tan, on behalf of the veterans, gave a speech, rendering the glorious tradition of the General Uprising in Hanoi in August 1945.

Comrade Pham The Duyet, member of the party Political Bureau and secretary of Hanoi party committee, welcomed the veterans and informed them about the present situation in Hanoi, especially about the implementation of the seventh national party congress resolutions and the preparation for the coming second-round party congresses.

On this occasion, the Assault Armed Force Command presented gifts to the veterans to express its appreciation for their contribution. The gifts were made by soldiers and cadres of the Armed Forces.

Do Muoi Meets College Secretaries, Deans

BK2708131191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 19 Aug 91

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Today's HANOI MOI frontpages a report on General Secretary Do Muoi's recent meeting with secretaries and deans of colleges and higher schools in Hanoi.

After listening to the delegates from the many colleges and higher schools as well as scientific cadres and intellectuals express their opinions on the country's development, Comrade Do Muoi said: You, comrades, are shouldering a very great responsibility for national development. The undertaking is very difficult one.

That our education could have developed to its present state despite our country's poverty and difficulties, is due to the great merit of all party members and people, and especially teachers and education administrators.

Socialist construction requires capital and this means the intelligentsia first. How are schools going to be able to contribute to extricating the country from poverty and backwardness? How should we formulate and develop solutions properly and correctly? We should associate the party's socioeconomic development lines with the training objectives of each school.

The general secretary also spoke a great deal about students, educational investment, and especially on the living conditions of college professors and democracy in schools. These are aimed at encouraging schools to carry out their training and research, engage in production and business, and creating conditions for schools in joint production and research with local and foreign installations.

Finally, he reminded that congresses of colleges' party organizations must become an example for other basic party organizations.

Article Laments Youths' Ingratitude, Ignorance

BK2708123591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 19 Aug 91

[DAI DOAN KET weekly Article: "Youths Now No Longer Understand the War and the Past" by Cao Yen Si]

[Text] There has been quite a number of cases of youths who know nothing about the nation's past struggle. They not only ignore their nation's historical victories but also the places that were once awashed with the blood of enemies who perpetrated crimes against their forefathers and compatriots. Not only have they ignored the Lao Bao and Phu Rieng Do prisons of the French period of domination, they have also have vague notions about the Cho Duoc, Phu Loi, Dong loc Junction, and Kham Thien in Hanoi which the B-52s had bombed for 17 consecutive days in 1972 during the recent anti-US resistance struggle.

Oh! If nobody had died and sacrificed themselves for this country, how would we have existed today! Ignorance of history and ingratitude towards the fallen heroes is betrayal. It is always necessary to burn incense for the dead, build a house and a donate piece of cloth to surviving war victims, organize pilgrimages to a former rendezvous and visits to zones formerly awashed with blood, and instill a sense of gratitude into youths.

Australia

Hawke Says 'Infighting' Undermining Government

BK2808073291 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke has conceded his government is being undermined by infighting within the ruling Labor Party. Tony Hastings reports from Canberra the widespread criticism on last week's federal budget has renewed speculation that Mr. Hawke will soon face another leadership challenge.

[Begin Hastings recording] Since the budget, the Hawke government and the Labor Party have been plagued by disunity. The government's economic policies have been attacked by senior union leaders who are usually seen as allies.

The unionists say they are appalled by the government's claim it can do nothing to stop the number of unemployed rising to nearly a million. Labor members of parliament have also criticized the budget and there have been a series of damaging leaks from Cabinet indicating that divisions within the party go right to the top.

Mr. Hawke says the government cannot go on like this, and he is taking measures to stop the leaks. The prime minister also acknowledges there is growing speculation that his former deputy, Paul Keating, might mount another leadership challenge. But he rejects the idea that he should bring on another party ballot to finally settle the issue. [end recording]

Space Port Would Use Soviet Launch System

BK2708094591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 Aug 91 p E3

[Article by Gary Van Zuylen: "Space Race in Australia: World's First Commercial Space Port Planned in Queensland"]

[Text] Sydney—With a curious mix of American technology and a solid contract to use Soviet rocket launchers, the Land Down Under may soon be the site of the world's first commercially operated space port.

Although suffering from government indecision and a flurry of once-interested but now-shaken financial partners, Australia's effort to join the burgeoning space industry has been lauded by scientists. Many experts have long believed that the country's northern-most Cape York region has the potential to become an ideal location from which to hurl satellites into orbit.

The man heading up the team of experts assigned the task of finalizing details, Australian Space Office Director Dr Bruce Middleton, told THE NATION that two things make the project viable. "Cape York's proximity to the Equator means that the minimum amount of fuel and therefore money is needed to blast heavy satellites into space. And secondly, we have a firm commitment from the Soviet Union's space agency Glavkosmos to use their well-priced and efficient Zenit launch system," he said.

But the use of the Soviet technology is not without its political problems. Some input from the United States is crucial to the project as they are the largest users and designers of satellites, but the Americans have been reluctant to share their knowledge with the Russians for security reasons.

In the spirit of glasnost, however, the US came out in 1990 and announced that technology could be shared amongst the parties involved, as long as it occurred on soil outside the Soviet Union itself. This paved the way for the giant United Technologies Corp to increase its involvement in the Cape York project, giving Australia's race into space a big boost.

Reproposed by the colourful Queensland state premier Sir Joh Bjelke-Petersen in 1986, the concept was first dismissed as the joke of the century. Twelve years previous to this, Australian Government interest was aroused when the world was searching for a new launch site because existing facilities were quickly becoming overloaded. But the European Space Agency's Kourou space port in French Guiana on the South American continent got the nod and Australia was left to ponder over lost opportunities.

Yet Australia is not altogether unfamiliar with space technology. Way back in the wake of the second World War, the British developed the Wommera rocket range to target their nuclear warheads at the Soviet Union. From here, several other European nations took an interest. And at the height of the Cold War the desert site became a strategic military asset. Since the mid-1970s, however, the billion-dollar facility has been abandoned.

This new proposal gathered steam after the Institute of Engineers prepared a preliminary feasibility study and suddenly the big joke gained public and business confidence. Overnight, sceptics turned into sniffing investors so that by 1989 real progress was being made.

According to Middleton, the entire project must be developed without any government assistance, so it must be sufficiently viable to attract initial private investment and then continue to operate on the basis of fees charged per launch. This site plan allows for a single launching pad, testing, control and computer facilities, a basic township, an industrial zone, administrative offices and an airport to be built. The cost is presently estimated at US$500 million (Bt [baht]12.5 billion).

The exact location has been chosen and is situated just east of the far-flung ex-mining town of Weipa on Queensland's Cape York peninsula. The area covers 155,000 hectares, of which one quarter would be utilized for the spaceport itself. Only 1,000 hectares of this would actually [be] developed with buildings.

Environmental concerns are paramount so the land must be significantly isolated to enable a flight path over unpopulated areas. Also, the indigenous aborigine population must give its approval as sacred regions surround the proposed site.

Unlike the intensely secretive US Star Wars programme, the market for commercial communications satellites is fairly unrestricted which makes it a business opportunity for technically minded investors. Payloads need a geostationary equatorial orbit, so the closer the launch site is to the equator the less fuel is needed to get it into the correct position.

In technical terms, this means that a rocket launched from Cape York at 12 degrees latitude south can carry a 12-15 per cent heavier payload than the same rocket launched from Cape Canaveral in the United States at 28.5 degrees north. This extra capacity could be used to carry extra fuel, extending the satellite's life by up to three years and saving millions of dollars.

But while Australia is an ideal location, it is not the only option. Indonesia, several Pacific islands including Fiji, and Brazil have all been classified as suitable, but they lack government stability and the necessary basic infrastructure. Experts agree that the world-wide industry has room for just one more space port.

Once up and away, the basic launching service would be used to send prepackaged satellites into orbit powered by ready-to-go Soviet Zenit unmanned rockets. Unlike the American made solid booster types, these are similar in design to jet propulsion, so after-burn is considered to be less hazardous to the environment.

Furthermore, it is expected that United Technologies, whose main business is to provide the solid rocket boosters for the space shuttle, will take responsibility for project management and operation of the base once it is completed. But this is still subject to approval from the US Congress which must consider whether the Soviets should have access to sensitive technology. Some interests in the US are keen to keep both the Soviets and the Chinese out of the lucrative launch industry.

According to Middleton, there is expected to be between 19 and 32 non-military launches per year and of these about 15 to 20 could be sent from Australia. He added that the cost of each launch ranges $40-100 million. Competition is fairly intense, coming mainly from General Dynamics and McDonnell Douglas which use Cape Canaveral in the US, the European-French consortium Ariane which uses Kourou, and the Chinese who have the added advantage of using their own Long March rockets.

Tapping into the military satellite market would be an added bonus as they account for three times the number of commercial launches. But defence analysts dismiss this possibility as the Americans and the Soviets, who make up the lion's share of the business, are never likely to risk their defence secrets by launching from a foreign site, no matter what the country.

Fiji Oil Deal Raises Concern Among Islands

BK2808072791 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Fiji is expected to attempt to justify its decision to turn to Malaysia as its main supplier of oil at a regional energy ministers meeting to be held in Suva tomorrow.

Fiji offered to host the meeting after heated debate at the South Pacific Forum meeting in Ponape about its oil deal with Malaysia. During the forum meeting Western Samoa, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, and Niue were among island states which raised the issue with the Fiji prime minister.

The island countries were concerned that the Fiji deal would mean higher prices and lower quality products. Under the deal, the Fiji Government plans to buy 10,000 barrels of oil a day from Malaysia, have it refined in Singapore, and then shipped to Fiji and other island countries.

Fiji is the distribution point for petroleum products for South Pacific island countries.

New Zealand

Prime Minister Recognizes Baltic Independence

BK2808084891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 28 Aug 91

[Text] Wellington, Aug 28 (AFP)—New Zealand recognises the independence of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, Prime Minister Jim Bolger said Wednesday.

He told a group of people gathered at Parliament calling for recognition that the government believed the Baltic states had regained their sovereignty from the Soviet Union.

"They are in control of their own borders, in control of their own destiny and it's appropriate that they should be recognised by New Zealand as such," he said.

Bolger did not give a timetable for sending diplomatic representation. A source at the Ministry of External Relations and Trade said a European ambassador would eventually be cross-accredited to the Baltics, but called it a low priority.

Bolger said the question of the other Soviet republics seeking independence had yet to be addressed, but there was a clear distinction between the three Baltic states which were forced into the Soviet Union against their will in 1940, and the others.

New Zealand had been one of the few Western countries to formally recognise the Soviet annexation of the Baltic states.

Bolger said the government was not too slow to recognize the Baltic states.

"We are one of the earlier countries to move. Some countries moved two or three days ago, but New Zealand is certainly up there with the majority of countries," he said.

Vanuatu

New Speaker Elected in Bid To Oust Lini

BK2708100191 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0506 GMT 27 Aug 91

[Text] The political upheaval in Vanuatu's ruling Vanua'aku Party has come to a head with a special session of Parliament. Radio Australia's Pacific correspondent Eleanor Reddin says Parliament was called in defiance of the prime minister, Father Walter Lini, in a bid to oust him.

[Begin Reddin recording] The new executive of the ruling Vanua'aku Party, which was elected on 7 August despite protests from Father Walter Lini, has teamed up in Parliament with the opposition to elect a new speaker. The new speaker, Vincent Boulekone, is the leader of the parliamentary opposition, the Tan-Union. He is nominated by Former Minister for Finance Sela Molisa and replaces Onneyn Tahi, who resigned in July to take up the portfolio of transport and public works.

[Words indistinct] then directed a no-confidence vote on the prime minister can be tabled and, if the alliance of his opponents holds firm, Father Lini would lose by four votes.

Also today, the court meets to rule on whether to allow an appeal mounted by Father Lini supporters against the legality of the special party congress which elected the new executives. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Father Lini has sacked the long-serving director of Radio Vanuatu, Bob Makin, for refusing to broadcast parts of government statements. Mr. Makin is reported to have refused because the statements contained possible defamations against Father Lini's political opponents.